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Service Ceiling Modified; Anglo-U.S. Unions to Meet; Dimout Is Still Violated

The World's Day—August 14, 1942

Washington: Some Price Ceilings Are Modified

Price ceilings were specifically removed from 25 special services by Price Administrator Leon Henderson. The list includes jewelry repairs, shoe shining, boarding dogs, and horse-shoeing. Other services totaling $5,000,000,000 a year were granted revised ceilings in 61 groups. This affects a broad range including domestic laundries and stevedores.

Boeing Aircraft Corporation, recently award the Army-Navy E for war production, protested excess profit provisions in the pending tax bill. Unless modified, the levy "probably would end the existence" of the company, a spokesman told the Senate Finance Committee.

Registration by postal card through the War and Navy Departments would be carried out as part of a soldier voting measure now before the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee.

National: Republic Steel Accepts WLB Order

Republic Steel Corporation accepted War Labor Board orders to grant 44-cent daily pay increases. A contract signed with the C. I. O. United Steel Workers incorporates the rise.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, announced a meeting in Washington next week to discuss co-operation with C. I. O., aiming at a merger in "one national labor movement."

In Bayonne, N. J., the Navy took over the strike-bound plant of General Cable Corporation and announced its prompt reopening. A short time after the Navy assumed control 800 strikers voted unanimously to return to work today. [Other strike developments: Pages 1 and 3.]

In Chicago, Special Assistant Attorney General William D. Mitchell conferred several hours with the Federal Grand Jury investigating publication of allegedly secret naval information by the Chicago Tribune, the New York Daily News, and the Washington Times-Herald.

Owen D. Young declines to run for Governor on the Democratic ticket in New York as New Dealers press for a compromise candidate and James M. Farley remains adamant for Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr.

Europe: Anglo-American Trade Meeting in U. S.

First meeting of the newly formed Anglo-American trade union committee is scheduled to be held in the United States Sept. 23, it was announced in London.

President Roosevelt's message to Prime Minister Churchill on the first anniversary of the Atlantic Charter was given prominent display in the British press which hitherto had not given any mention to the anniversary throughout the day.

Every fifth worker in Germany is a foreigner and the time is not far distant when every fourth worker will be a non-German, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the British radio said in a German-language broadcast.

Numan Menemenioglu, former Turkish Minister of Justice, was appointed Foreign Minister of Turkey, succeeding Sukru Saracoglu, who has become premier.

New England: Tour Reveals Dimout Violations

Tour of Boston reveals conspicuous dimout violations three months after the Army began a campaign to wipe away skyglow. [Page 2.]

Gasoline must be sold only to operators of cars bearing rationing stickers, New England OPA warned. [Page 2.]

The Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, German-born Lutheran pastor, cross-examined for second day in Hartford, Conn., spy trial. [Page 2.]

India: Boycott by All-India Congress Party

A boycott by the All-India Congress Party on the commodity market was indicated as civil disorders throughout the country showed signs of decreasing. [Page 7.]

Japan cannot tolerate present conditions in India, a Japanese official spokesman in Tokyo stated, adding that India is being used for Allied war purposes

Americas: Rios of Chile Plans Visit to U. S.

President Rios of Chile, invited by President Roosevelt to visit the United States, has decided to accept, according to usually well informed sources in Santiago. Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros Jarpa said the Chilean Government believes it is able to carry out the Rio de Janeiro accords without Congressional ratification. This departs from Chile's stated stand at Rio.

Anti-Fascist Italians held their first Pan-American conference in Montevideo, Uruguay. Count Carlo Sforza, one of Italy's last pre-Mussolini Foreign Ministers, presided. Delegates are present from Uruguay, Brazil, Chile, and Argentina

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Suit in Steel Black Market

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration today filed its first suit aimed at halting "black market" selling of steel, citing alleged transactions involving the shipbuilding interests of Andrew Jackson Higgins in which steel assertedly was sold at prices 68 per cent above OPA ceilings.

"If criminal prosecutions are warranted they will be made," said OPA attorney James C. Gruener. His suit asked an injunction restraining steel operator Willard P. Markle from purchasing and reselling steel in excess of the ceiling. Judge Robert N. Wilkin granted a temporary injunction.

Mr. Gruener said the suit grew out of operations described to a Congressional inquiry last week by Frank Higgins, son of the shipbuilder, Andrew Jackson Higgins. President Roosevelt last week said people dealing in steel through the "black market" should go to jail, but indicated this should not include Mr. Higgins because he would turn state's evidence.

"This man's (Markle's) operations are infinitely greater than those covered in this complaint," Mr. Gruener told newsman.

Mr. Gruener said that Mr. Markle formerly was connected with the Markle Steel Warehouse in Houston, Texas, but "now carries his office in his head." Mr. Markle, in a Cleveland hospital, could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Gruener asserted that Mr. Markle had purchased steel and sold it to Higgins Industries, Inc., at prices averaging about $20 a ton above the ceiling. This made the excess about 68 per cent, OPA attorneys said. The suit specifically charged Mr. Markle with selling 160,000 pounds of steel to the Higgins firm at excessive prices.

During the Congressional inquiry, Frank Higgins testified that he had been able to buy "black market" steel from warehouses "all over the country."

Mr. Gruener said that the suit was the first to grow out of a national investigation.

"We are citing Markle for violation of OPA price schedule 49 (relating to resale of steel and iron products from warehouses) on four transactions," the attorney added. "This represents only a small portion of the business we believe he is doing.

"Through this investigation we have obtained a number of leads into further violations."

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

OPA Head Says Military Items Need Control

Henderson thinks omission of war products from regulation would be discrimination.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 14—"It would be the rankest of discrimination to have manufacturers of military products free of price regulation," Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, told newspapermen at a press conference today.

Mr. Henderson's statement was in reply to a question concerning the charge by Representative Dow Harter, Chairman of the special House committee investigating the aviation program, that the Office of Price Administration was "seriously hampering" the present production and future supply of combat planes for the armed forces.

The question of whether military items should be regulated as to price was considered at the time a bill to control equipment prices was drawn, Mr. Henderson said, adding the request for exemption of military items was denied by the Congress at the specific request of the President.

The obvious is this, the Price Administrator said. "At present 25 to 30 per cent of every dollar is being spent on the war effort. When the war is going full tilt this will rise to between 50 and 55 per cent. t is therefore obvious that items bought by the Government must have their prices controlled, in fact, it would be easier to have inflation through unregulated prices of military items than it would through unregulated prices of civilian items.

"I think the manufacturers of consumer goods have co-operated wonderfully well. Ninety-five per cent of the industries and smaller businessmen who are under price regulation have accepted it as a war necessity. It would therefore be the rankest discrimination to have manufacturers of military products free of price regulation.

After all, the determination of cost is about the same. Copper and steel, for instance, is being diverted from consumer goods to war purposes. Broadly speaking, both are using the same workmen, paying similar wages. It ought to be less difficult for a big manufacturer than a grocer in Vermont.

"The matter will be handled satisfactorily," Mr. Henderson concluded. "If I know the temper of the American people they will not commit hari-kari."

The Price Administrator arrived early this morning by air at the Burlington airport where he was met by State OPA Director Fred S. Brynn and members of his office staff. He motored to Montpelier where he spent a busy morning inspecting the workings of the State office.

U. S. Forcing Showdown in Pacific; Germans Driving Nearer to Caspian; Plant Seizure Presages Wage Control

NWLB to get new power on war industry pay; stiffer stabilization policy indicated.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—In seizing the wildcat-strike-locked plant of the General Cable Corporation in Bayonne, N. J., on orders of President Roosevelt, the Government today acted to invest the National War Labor Board with further authority to enforce a national war-industry wage policy.

The four-day unauthorized strike at the plant which fabricates wire and cable for the armed forces represented the first employee defiance of the NWLB since the Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor and the defiance has now proved to bring a strengthening rather than a weakening of the Board's position.

This action suggests a stiffening of the Government's determination to stabilize wages in the interests of controlling inflation and to empower the NWLB to make this stabilization stick.

In this instance the Board had overwhelmingly rejected a demand for a 10 cents an hour wage increase and after 1,000 workers had struck against the advice of local and national union leaders, the Board unanimously recommended that Mr. Roosevelt take such action as he deemed appropriate.

Counsel's Implication

Although A. Alfred Fink, counsel for the strikers, is quoted as saying that "they will be glad to go to work for Uncle Sam," this implication that the workers have succeeded in getting the Government to take the plant away from private management is not borne out here.

Mr. Fink was confident that the men would resume their jobs and remarked: "It is true that the men would be going back to work under the Executive Order, but it is also true that they would much rather work for the Navy than for unfair management."

There is nothing in the National War Labor Board's record of this wage dispute which reflects on the management and it is stipulated in the President's Executive Order that the General Cable Corporation shall be returned to private operation as soon as possible. This is also the precedent in other Government wartime plant seizures.

The Navy Department assumed control of the plant this morning as a detachment of Marines, with State Troopers and military police, took over soon after dawn. The Navy is authorized to take on new employees if the strikers refuse to

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Allies are believed to have picked Solomons for crucial test with Japanese.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Occupation of the Solomon Islands and the long-sought showdown with major units of the Japanese Fleet appeared to be within the grasp of the United States Navy today.

Since the very beginning American strategy has gone beyond the mere conquest of the strategically placed islands and has envisaged the possibility of striking a major blow at Japanese naval strength at a place of this country's choosing.

Reports from Australia that United States Marines have captured the Kokum Airdrome on Guadalcanal Island and a Japanese seaplane base off Tulagi indicate that the United Nations not only have struck a very serious blow at Japanese resistance but that they will be able to pour in the aerial reserves necessary to keep the Allied offensive rolling forward.

Word from New Zealand is that a great naval battle is now raging in the Solomon Islands area. Such a report is borne out by earlier word that the Japanese were rushing all available equipment to this area.

Second Coral Sea Clash

Since the Solomon Islands form the northeastern boundary of the Coral Sea and since the Allied expeditionary force undoubtedly is crossing this sea, the battle may be taking place in approximately the same location where the American Navy surprised the Japanese once before and severely defeated them. It will be recalled that the Japanese may have lost as many as a dozen ships when they were caught off guard in Tulagi Harbor this spring. It was in the Coral Sea that the United States Navy lost the aircraft carrier Lexington, while sinking one Japanese carrier and seriously damaging two others.

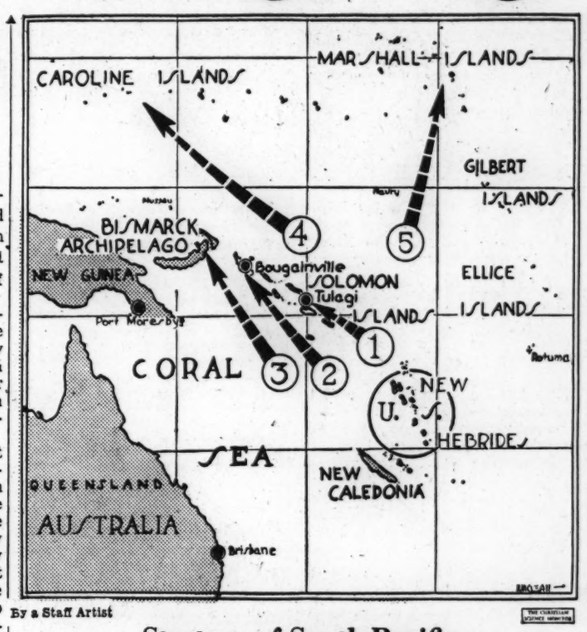
As the United Nations were the ones who initiated the present attack, it is apparent that the sea battle probably is taking place in a place and under conditions of their choosing. In contrast to the enemy, who quickly must improvise means of reinforcing his badly mauled forces in the Solomons, the Allies are operating according to long-made plans.

In addition, the Allied Air Force under Gen. Douglas MacArthur is engaged in a full-blown air offensive against all Japanese positions along a 2,500-mile front from the Solomons to Timor Island. Not only is this air offensive doing much destruction, but it also must make the Japanese hesitate about detaching too much air strength to relieve their troops in the Solomons.

Naval Balance Evened

It is the opinion in naval circles that repairs completed since Pearl Harbor, combined with heavy Japanese losses in the Coral Sea and Midway battles, have more than redressed the naval balance upset on Dec. 7. In view of this fact, it has been the purpose of the Navy

Continued on Page 6, Column 7



By a Staff Artist

Strategy of South Pacific

Arrows are directed at points which, in the opinion of The Christian Science Monitor's naval expert, may be expected to be next on the program of American naval attacks, assuming that the attack on Tulagi yields the anticipated results. Numbers on arrows indicate the order in which the moves may be made, beginning from the New Hebrides, where the United Nations have bases.

South Sea Strategy: Graduated Offensive

Is the attack on the Solomon Islands an "offensive"?

The Navy has used the word.

But naval spokesmen also have talked in terms of "offensive operations" which are tactical rather than strategic.

But it is clear that the Solomon Islands attack is not an isolated jab at the Japanese. It is part of a broad plan.

The outlines of this plan—so far as they can be discussed within the necessary limits of military secrecy—are given in the accompanying article by The Christian Science Monitor's naval correspondent.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired

The pattern of the attack launched in the Pacific by the United States is beginning to unfold. These operations stem from a carefully planned strategy, and are not the result of yielding to public pressure for action. Washington has announced that the Solomon Islands operation is an attack in force, designed to take and hold positions.

Previous operations of the United States Fleet in the Pacific have been confined to defensive strategy, and insuring protection for the long convoy route over which troops and material have gone to Australia. In this connection the hit-and-run raid made on Japanese bases in the Mandated Islands several months ago served a dual purpose; viz., feeling out enemy strength and dispositions in that area, and affording convoy protection by the destruction of enemy ships, planes, and shore facilities. In addition, it had the effect of shaking the enemy's confidence.

The Coral Sea and Midway actions disposed of considerable enemy naval strength and enabled the United States to divert ships, planes, and material to the area where their striking power is now being used.

Even without Washington's assertion, it would be evident that the operations now under way flow from a plan that has been under consideration for some time, as there are published details of contributory actions which could not have been hastily contrived.

Secondary Attacks

In support of the main attack which has the Japanese base at Tulagi as its immediate objective, secondary attacks almost simultaneously were delivered on Japanese positions extending all the way from the Aleutian Islands to the South Seas by way of China.

The timing of the Aleutian onset may have been the result of favorable weather conditions, but Tokyo has no way of evaluating what may come of it, and can only include it as an entry in the column containing things to worry about.

Thrusts at Japanese air bases in China have the definite objective of destroying planes and facilities, and preventing air reinforcements from being moved to the South Sea area from China.

For several days before the Tulagi attack developed, shore-based bombers from General MacArthur's aerial force in Australia were pounding vigorously the chain of Japanese bases extending all the way from Timor through the Bismarck Archipelago to the Solomon group. In addition, Australian forces have unleashed a fierce attack on the Japanese in the interior of New Guinea.

Time was required to effect the disposition of forces for such a far-flung series of offensive moves, and it is very evident that the Army and Navy of the United States have moved fast since the Battle of Midway.

There can be no question but that the plan of action now be-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Russians admit Nazis are nearing Black Sea ports — Convoy battle near end.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Official secrecy still cloaks the progress of the Battle of the Solomons. There are hints from Australia, however, that United States Marines are pushing deeper into the jungles of three islands in the group, believed to be Florida, Guadalcanal, and Malaita.

There is every indication that the Japanese are making determined efforts to bring up reinforcements. But Allied air power apparently is making equally determined efforts to prevent them. Three heavy aerial attacks were carried out on Japanese warships and transports in New Guinea waters west of the Solomons, but bad weather seems to have obscured the results. Success or failure of the United States forces is likely to depend on such attacks as these.

In the United States, some commentators have expressed the view that the attack in the Solomons is developing into an operation of such magnitude that the Japanese will be compelled to abandon plans to attack Siberia or India. This is devoutly to be hoped, of course, but thus far there has been nothing in news dispatches or official pronouncements to indicate that it is so.

In the meantime the situation in southern Russia grows still graver. The Red Army now concedes that German spearheads moving toward the Grozny oil fields have reached Mineralnye Vody only 24 hours after breaking through Soviet defenses at Cherkessk, 50 miles to the west. Mineralnye Vody is less than 175 miles from the Caspian, but the Germans have now left the flat plains on the north side of the towering Caucasus range, a terrain ideally suited for tanks, and have come within sight of 18,465-foot Mt. Elborus.

In the fighting farther west, the Soviets also acknowledge that German columns have made new advances toward the Black Sea ports of Novorossisk and Tuapse, which Russian forces presumably are seeking to evacuate. There has been no further news of the reported Nazi advance north of the Caucasus to Elista.

Meanwhile, the great five-day convoy battle in the Mediterranean appears to be over or drawing to a close. London dispatches admit that the 9,400-ton cruiser Manchester and a Polish destroyer have been sunk in addition to the aircraft carrier Eagle, but indicate that the greater part of a big Allied convoy has reached Malta. Axis claims to have broken up the convoy, to have sunk four warships, 10 merchantmen and to have damaged numerous other vessels are derided. But London concedes that news of other Allied losses may be forthcoming later

Solomons Battle:

Conflict Spreading Across South Seas

Dispatches from United Nations headquarters in Australia indicated the Battle of the Solomon Islands had spread over a broadening area of the South Seas as Allied bombers attacked Japanese warships and transports

Allied Flying Fortresses and medium bombers caught the enemy vessels in New Guinea waters, west of the Solomons, Thursday, and drove home three separate attacks, a headquarters communiqué reported. Bad weather prevented the pilots from observing the full extent of the damage.

News of the land fighting still was meager as the Battle of the Solomons entered its second week, and Washington's Navy communiqué said only that operations were continuing.

There was every indication nevetheless that this first Allied offensive of the war had now grown into a clash of major proportions

Extravagant Claims Made by Japanese

The Japanese reported—without confirmation from any Allied source—that their forces in the Solomons action had sunk 13 British and American cruisers, 9 destroyers, 10 transports and 3 submarines; had damaged 1 cruiser, 3 destroyers and 1 transport; and shot down 58 planes. Japanese

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Summary of Balloting Rules For Absentee Voters in N. E.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A rule that applies in all states where soldiers and sailors are permitted to vote by mail is that the sooner one applies for an absentee ballot the better.

In all states of New England except New Hampshire, applications may be made now. If these applications are sent in promptly, ballots will be sent to the address given on the application cards as soon as printed.

This gives servicemen the maximum time in which to mark and return their ballots—and many of them, stationed a long way from home, will need all the time they can get if they are to have a voice in the fall Congressional and State elections.

Another general rule is that servicemen's mail (including ballots) goes free only when sent through the ordinary channels. Ballots go faster by air mail, but they do not go free. And registered mail (required in Maine) must also be paid for, whether one wears a uniform or not.

A conveniently arranged summary of state laws on absentee voting as applied to members of the armed forces from New England is given below by states:

Massachusetts

(Absentee voting permitted for general election, Nov. 3, but not for primary election, Sept. 15.)

Registration—To vote by mail, one must be a registered voter. Although there is no provision for registering by mail, there is a special law which permits those in the Army and Navy to register any time not later than three days before the election. This means that those in the service who are not now on the voting lists may, if they are home on leave at any time, register up until Oct. 31. By contrast, non-servicemen and women who are not on the lists must register by Oct. 14.

Another aid to servicemen was arranged by the Massachusetts Association of Election Commissioners and Registrars of Voters. This group voted at a meeting last May to allow men going into serv-

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

Atlantic Charter: One Year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Prime Minister Churchill on the first anniversary of the Atlantic Charter follows:

A year ago today you and I, as representatives of two free nations, set down and subscribed to a declaration of principles common to our peoples. We based, and continue to base, our hopes for a better future for the world on the realization of these principles. This declaration is known as the Atlantic Charter.

A year ago today the nations resisting a common, barbaric foe were units or small groups, fighting for their existence.

Now, these nations and groups of nations in all the continents of the earth have united. They have formed a great union of humanity, dedicated to the realization of that common program of purposes and principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter, through world-wide victory over their common enemies. Their faith in life, liberty, independence, and religious freedom, and in the preservation of human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, has been given form and substance and power through a great gathering of peoples now known as the United Nations.

Freedom and independence are today in jeopardy—the world over. If the forces of conquest are not successfully resisted and defeated, there will be no freedom and no independence and no opportunity for freedom for any nation.

It is, therefore, to the single and supreme objective of defeating the Axis forces of aggression that the United Nations have pledged all their resources and efforts.

When victory comes, we shall stand shoulder to shoulder in seeking to nourish the great ideals for which we fight. It is a worthwhile battle. It will be so recognized through all the ages, even amid the unfortunate peoples who follow false gods today.

We reaffirm our principles. They will bring us to a happier world.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Illuminated text of Atlantic Charter, with London and Washington dispatches assessing the first year, on first page of Second Section. Editorial Page: "A Symbol and a Portent."

Indians and the New Crisis: Test of Sentiment vs. Logic

By E. V. Cotes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 14—What does the Indian himself think of the present Indian crisis?

This is a hard question to answer about a country containing so many peoples, religious communities, and other groups that differ so greatly among themselves, and, above all, differ radically from the Western World.

But from long residence in many parts of India I should say that most Indians regard themselves as onlookers at the trial of strength between Mohandas K. Gandhi and the British authorities.

To the highly cultivated Indian, steeped as he is in philosophical introspection, Mr. Gandhi is an aesthetic whose benevolent capacity has caused reverence for his personality to dwarf all other considerations.

Sentiment vs. Logic

The fact that to accede to Mr. Gandhi's demands must inevitably submit India to the terrible fate of Czechoslovakia and Poland in no way counterbalances the shock caused by his arrest.

There may be no logical answer to the exposition by the Secretary of State for India, Leopold S. Amery, of the impossibility in India's own interest of allowing passive resistance to develop in the midst of the present desperate struggle for all that is worthwhile in human existence.

It is sentiment, not logic, however, which at the moment prevails, and little can be expected from Whitehall arguments which are based upon contentions of common sense.

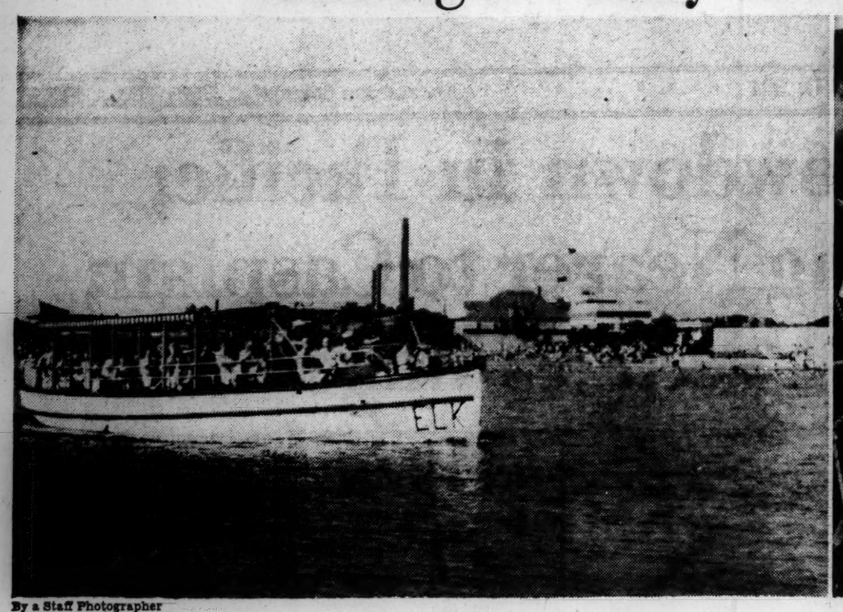
Resort to Fasting

The Government of India has too long allowed monopoly of propaganda to those who are committed to its own overthrow to be able at short notice to change these conditions.

A very difficult situation can therefore scarcely be avoided when

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Boating of Many Kinds Predominates on the Charles River Basin



By a Staff Photographer

When it comes to saving tires, boating on the Charles River Basin rates high—and is loads of fun, too! For those who prefer the "easy way," several "Around the Basin" and "Up the River" boats leave from the Esplanade, and rates are reasonable for the pleasurable rides. In the upper left picture we see the "Elk" plying past Magazine Beach, Cambridge. Safe sailboats, equipped with outboard riggers, are obtainable at the Community Sailing Association on the Esplanade and are popular with the youngsters, who have given them all sorts of names (upper center). Hoisting of sails is up to the young yachtsmen, and, in the picture on the upper right, we see the boats about ready to put from the Association wharf, near the Hatch Memorial Shell.

Compulsory Coal Conversion Is Forecast for Industry

Compulsory conversion of industrial heating units from oil to coal was foreseen today by W. P. Homans, Regional Manager of the Priorities Department of the War Production Board in New England.

Mr. Homans, speaking to a conference of industrialists on new priority regulations, advised them that "a word to the wise is sufficient."

"Now that the priorities orders have been adjusted to permit the carrying out of a maximum conversion policy," said Mr. Homans, it would not surprise me at all to see some teeth put into the orders which would practically force everyone to convert equipment of designs and kinds capable of conversion from oil to coal."

The War Production Board, he said, has given the green light to conversion of both domestic and industrial plants.

"Up to a week ago, priority orders interfered with the acquiring of material and equipment for conversion," he continued. "These have now been so amended that there is nothing in the priorities system to interfere with the carrying out of the policies of the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator, namely, to shift the greatest possible burden from oil to coal by conversion of facilities.

In Brockton, Mass., the first city here to come under investigation of the OPA inspectors, C books continued to flow back to the Rationing Board. The review of the inspectors will be finished tomorrow, Mr. Parkman said.

In Boston, an unnamed Federal official foresaw a coal shortage this winter due to maldistribution. Gloomier than ever sounded the warning that barges would be cut off when winter comes and a coal bottleneck caused at New England's four rail gateways.

District 'Waves' Candidates To Be Interviewed

Interviewing of candidates for the Women's Naval Reserve—Women Appointed for Voluntary Emergency Service — from the First Naval District will begin Aug. 17, according to word from District Headquarters at 150 Causeway Street today.

Applicants will appear by appointment before the Board of Procurement, which includes in its membership Lieut. Harriet F. Parker of Boston, the first woman to be sworn into the Women's Naval Reserve from this distict on Aug. 6.

Although requirements for officer candidates among the Waves are high, including a college degree or its equivalent and technical training in fields not ordinarily associated with feminine skill, officers at District Headquarters are of the opinion from the excellent applications received that it will not be difficult to fill the order.

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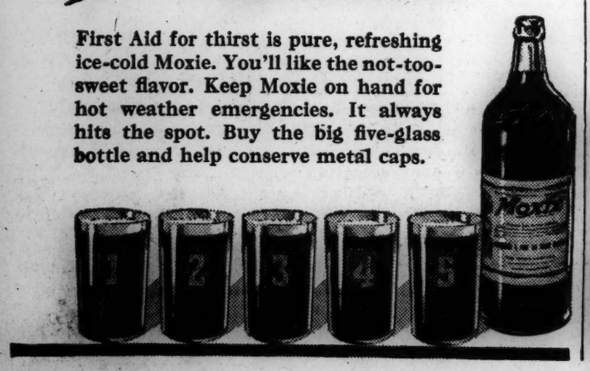

Pastor's Trial Turns to Talk On Nazis' Rule

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 14 (AP)—A Government cross-examiner confronted the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn today with a copy of a Philadelphia German language newspaper containing an account of a talk delivered by the pastor praising the Nazi regime, but he protested he "didn't think" the account was accurate.

Assistant Prosecutor Joseph P. Cooney said the story in the Philadelphia Gazette Democrat quoted the Rev. M. Molzahn, on trial on a charge of espionage conspiracy, as saying on Oct. 12, 1934, shortly after he returned from a visit to Germany:

"The homeland has become different. The people have become different. They have again found faith and trust in one another and 95 per cent of the people say that they have the führer to thank for that."

"I don't remember saying that," the Rev. Mr. Molzahn told his cross-examiner.

"Have you ever praised the Nazis?" Mr. Cooney demanded.

"I must say," the clergyman replied, "certain things in Germany have made progress for the benefit of the people."

Q. "Did you ever praise Hitler?"

A. "No."

Mr. Cooney then inquired if the defendant had called Hitler a "martyr" and had said that "thousands of people pray at the throne of the One on High for this one man," and the Lutheran pastor replied that "that is what was happening over there."

Q. "Weren't you praising the Nazis?"

A. "I was only stating certain facts."

Flow of Material Held War 'Must'

America, faced with the grimest aspect of all history," must hit a steady production stride based on a farsighted, clear-thinking, cooperative program, W. H. Wheeler, Jr., New England Regional Director of the War Production Board, said today in Boston.

"The shortsightedness of those directly responsible for war production difficulties in planning and directing distribution have rendered mal-distribution of materials one of the greatest obstacles to the war production program, he said.

Speaking forcefully to a group of New England industrialists in a conference in the Hotel Statler, the WPB Chairman said understanding and restraint must be exercised in criticizing the war program.

"Too much emphasis," said Mr. Wheeler, "has been placed on individual responsibility. Too many of us have tried to play safe by getting and holding such material as we could," he told the assembly of plant managers and owners.

"As a result, one plant may have plenty of steel but is short on copper, while another has plenty of copper but is short on steel.

"Materials are so scarce we cannot afford to have any margin of safety. Schedules must be planned so materials will only come in, as and when needed, which means having the guts to risk holdups if there is an unforeseen delay."

● Don't pass up real bargains in used things. Look for the word "Used" under the product you want.

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YELLOW PAGES

Longfellow's 'Generous River' Delight to Many Bostonians

Gasless Jauntings
A Friday Feature

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Much water has flowed under the bridge since Longfellow stood on it at midnight, and gazed at the "river, that in silence windest" and "watched its current glide." Describing it in one of his poems as a "generous river," it is doubtful if the venerable poet could have foreseen how very generous this meandering river has been to residents of Greater Boston seeking pleasure and relaxation.

Today, the Charles—particularly the Lower Basin—is fairly alive with boats. Sailboats, dinghies, racing shells, rowboats, palatial yachts and model yachts, plus several large sightseeing vessels. Almost everything is here in the way of pleasure craft, except canoes. These are reserved for the Upper Charles—which will comprise next week's Gasless Jaunting.

The Charles River Basin, and the broad waters as far as the Harvard Stadium, are under the direct supervision of Superintendent Thomas J. Kelleher, of the Metropolitan District Commission, whose offices are located at the corner of Charles and Leverett Streets, Boston. Today, according to Superintendent Kelleher, there are more boats than ever moored in the Basin. Wartime regulations have brought many from coastal areas to the shelter of the Basin.

Jurisdiction

His jurisdiction includes such varied recreational opportunities as the Charles River Yacht Club, the Tech Pavilion, Tech Boat House, Magazine Beach, Riverside and Weld Boathouses, and Gerry's Landing on the Cambridge shores of the Charles, and, on the Boston side, the Newell Boathouse, the Lagoon Recreational Building—now under the auspices of the United Service Organizations—the Model Yacht Association, the Union Boat Club, the Hatch Memorial Shell with the summer symphony concerts, and the Community Sailing Association.

In most cases, boating predominates. And, since the Basin is so well known to Greater Bostonians, and so easily reached by Boston Elevated cars and busses, little need be said as to how to reach it.

Perhaps the Community Sailing Association offers the widest variety of boating facilities. Rates for adults are $15 for the season, a fee which includes shore instructions, use of the boathouse, and a specified number of sailing hours. Junior rates, which also apply to service men, are 25 cents a month, with the privilege of purchasing additional sailing tickets at special rates.

But, when it comes to the general public, the "Around the Basin, 10 cents" and the "Stadium" and "Watertown" river trips at 25 and 35 cents, open the way for many enjoyable hours on the "generous river." These Basin boats leave from wharves adjacent to the Hatch Shell on the Esplanade.

Outdoor Fireplaces

There's such a variety of recreational opportunities along both sides of the Basin that it is impossible more than to list the more popular. But, seekers of relaxation, whether they wish merely to sit on a park bench or the grassy banks of the Charles, just watching the world sail by or feeding the ducks, or go in for more strenuous forms of exercise offered by sailboats, dinghies, and rowboats will find abundant opportunities in many pleasant spots.

Many of the boathouses listed are privately owned and operated. For bathing, Cambridge's Magazine Beach attracts many. And, back of the Harvard Stadium on the Boston side, just off Soldiers Field Road, there are a number of outdoor fireplaces for picnickers.

The River is well patrolled by MDC police boats, and, with the many boating and bathing facilities, the opportunities for an all-day jaunt, or just an hour or so of peaceful relaxation are multitudinous on this "generous river, that in silence windest."

Audible Call Seen Success In Raid Test

With yesterday's experiment in the use of an audible mobilization signal proving a success, discard of the telephone method in Massachusetts and perhaps throughout the Country appeared likely today, in the view of civilian-defense officials.

Daylight air-raid tests and blackouts will be held on alternate months beginning with a blackout shortly after Labor Day, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham announced, and each test will use the new mobilization signal.

Exact figures on the number of wardens and other A. R. P. personnel who got on the job on time yesterday will not be compiled, Region V (Metropolitan Boston) headquarters said today, but reports indicated the percentage mobilization was "far better" than it was July 14. At that time, fewer than 50 per cent were brought to their posts by telephone.

Hingham, Canton, and Randolph reported unsatisfactory results, and may go back to the telephone if they wish, but will be urged to try the signal again, Milton Street, Executive Secretary of the Region, said.

Army permission has now been given for continued use of the 65-second alarm on the Green 1, or yellow. Previously both the Green 1 and Green 2 had been confidential, at least in theory.

Need of a uniform signal, however, was felt urgent by some observers, who pointed out that some places, such as Boston, use the whooping siren and others use a single-pitched note.

In some localities, including Quincy, there was complaint that the alarm whistles were so faint in parts of the town that wardens either missed the mobilization signal completely or were unable to distinguish it from an alarm.

Plenty of Lapses in Dimout Discovered in Tour of Boston

Hamburger stands, drug stores, and saloons pour lights as bright as auto headlights out into Boston streets at night in flagrant violation of dimout regulations, a reporter discovered on a series of shank's-mare jaunts through East Boston, Dorchester, and the downtown shopping district.

While submarine ship sinkings in the Atlantic continue at a high rate, and most stores co-operate to wipe out the skyglow, some are still continuing their "business as usual" practices in the face of Army regulations.

Armed with a sensitive light meter and notebook, this reporter set out on foot last night, and the night before, to find out how seriously Boston is taking the dimout.

It's a gloomy city—the Hub after dark. In some areas, only the faint glimmer of street lights, and here and there an auto headlight, penetrate the pitch darkness. Roxbury is doing a good job. So are sections of East Boston. Washington Street is dark.

Indeed, in some outlying sections, the gloom is so heavy that you don't want to venture very far from a busy crossroads. At least, not on foot.

Just Around the Corner

Then you turn a corner and are suddenly stopped by a huge brilliantly lighted plate glass window.

Ask the policemen on the beat if he knows that the dimout is State law by virtue of a Governor's proclamation, and that show windows are supposed to be black, and he looks surprised.

Ask the proprietor "what goes on here," and you get a cool or evasive reply, the substance of which is "I never heard of a Governor's dimout proclamation."

Sometimes the manager shows a willingness to be patriotic. At others he says something like this:

"Window lights all out? We might just as well close up shop."

"That drug store across the street keeps its lights on. Why shouldn't I?"

"How would the customers know we're open?"

Meanwhile merchant shipping off the Atlantic Coast, neatly silhouetted against a background of skyglow, is being sunk by Axis submarines at the rate of 57 ships a month—or more. That much the Navy has admitted.

More than three months ago, on May 3, the Army set out to wipe away the shimmering glow in the sky.

On July 14, in the wee hours of the morning, a progressive blackout of Eastern Massachusetts showed the skyglow was still very much there.

On July 18, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall cracked down with a proclamation which included the ruling that "all lights . . . used for illuminating outdoor signs, store windows, or any display visible from the outside shall be extinguished."

Law Is Strong Enough

Not dimmed out—extinguished! And under the Governor's wartime powers, this has the effect of law. It carries fines up to $400 and imprisonment up to a year—or both—for violators.

Now nearly a month later, what is happening? In Roxbury, they have a "dimout court" which is beginning to get good results. Cambridge announced a crackdown just yesterday. But elsewhere many violators seem to be getting away with it.

Walk up Washington Street at night. The theater district is dark—especially so when you remember it used to be a great white way. But at one corner there is a cut-rate perfumery allowing light to stream out of a doorway. Way out on the sidewalk, it measures two candle power on the light meter.

For comparison, test a street light: 1.5 c. p. A low-beam auto headlight, six feet away: about 2.5 c. p.

Summer Street is practically black, but at one point there is a liquor package store whose show window stands out like a beacon, measuring five candle power five feet away.

Near South Station there is a store with two big plate glass windows shining at 1.5 c. p., and across the street a hamburger stand sells the product across a counter to customers on the sidewalk, lights pouring out.

Up in Scollay Square, probably the busiest outdoor night spot in town, as far as the eye can see, saloons, drug stores, hamburger stands, shooting galleries and burlesque theaters are allowing lights to shoot out onto the sidewalk.

Codified Dimout Needed

Take the subway to East Boston, and scout around at Maverick Square. It's dark and gloomy, all right, but there are stores running full tilt with their eerie light visible.

That's wartime Boston, at night. The Army and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety are known to have agreed, as long as two weeks ago, on the essentials of a codified dimout, extending at least to Worcester and including strict, new provisions. Some observers are wondering why the delay?

W. R. F.

Boston Symphony May Yield to Union

After 30 years or more of holding out against unionization, the Boston Symphony Orchestra has held a conference with the Musicians' Union, and the possibility of a get-together seems in sight.

As the only major non-union orchestra in the country, the Boston Symphony has been hard pressed by the union.

Passing of the years has also eliminated several of the principal things that kept the orchestra and the union at odds.

So far as the knowledge of music veterans here goes, this is the first time that a conference has ever taken place on the question of the Symphony going into the union.

An announcement may be put out within a short time, it is said. What it may contain is not, however, forecast.

In Springfield, Mass., where the orchestra has been mixed up in a new tangle with the union, there is a report in the musicians' union that the ancient contest may be cleaned up before the end of this month.

Details of settlement, if this should actually develop, were not available today. Both sides pledged themselves to keep their discussions in confidence.

Yet it appeared obvious that consideration had been given during the negotiations to placing the symphony orchestras of the country in a division of their own within the union.

The Boston orchestra evidently would like some recognition of the difference between musicians engaged for profit and those in non-profit enterprises which run up a deficit, to wit, symphony orchestras.

In other words, the Boston Symphony would apparently like a special rating for artists which would mark a differential between the musician who is a superior kind of workman by the hour, and the musician whose mission is to give the highest class of work on a basis that cannot be called profit-making industry.

Whether this would be acceptable to the American Federation of Musicians is not known. If it meant the setting up of a craft union of symphony members within the general union, it probably would not be, it is said.

One of the chief sources of disagreement in the past concerned the importation of foreign artists. It has been the long-time policy of the Musicians' Union that a man could not make application or become a member unless he had taken out his first citizenship papers. When he did this, he had to fulfill the requirements of the period. Otherwise the union erased his name. The issue is now gone.

On the other hand, the orchestra felt there were foreign artists of such outstanding excellence that they should be brought here. Among these was Dr. Karl Muck, who served as conductor of the Boston Symphony a quarter of a century ago. Dr. Muck was not a citizen.

The citizenship issue has now disappeared, it is said, because all are agreed that the talent in the United States is now equal to or better than that of Europe.

Litvinoffs to Attend Concert

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 14 (AP)—Soviet Russia's Ambassador to the United States, Maxim Litvinoff, and his English-born wife, Mme. Ivy Litvinoff, will be in attendance tonight when Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducts the Student Orchestra of the Berkshire Music Center in the first concert performance in America of Dimitri Shostakovitch's Symphony No. 7.

The committee in charge of the Russian War Relief benefit, in making the announcement, said that the Litvinoffs would arrive shortly before the performance and would be hearing the work for the first time.

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Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Scattered showers and thunderstorms this afternoon and tonight. Little change in temperature. General winds.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Little change in temperature. Intermittent rain tonight.

Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Little change in temperature tonight. Scattered showers and thundershowers this afternoon and early tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:41 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Saturday, 1:55 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles Friday by 8:18 p. m.

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Army and Navy Team Moves Closer to the Enemy's Goal

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Coast

No wheel has stopped turning nor rivet gun faltered, but the interest of the people of this war frontier is far away, focused as probably never before on the action in the Solomon and Aleutian Islands. Offensive action initiated by American forces and pointing in the general direction of Tokyo is reflected in a widespread feeling that the home team has the ball and is moving toward the enemy goal, well westward of the 50-yard line.

There are few hurrahs of overenthusiasm as the extra-busy and extra-large crowds go about their wartime tasks. Although headlines and radio reports are optimistic, it is not generally taken for granted that the American Army and Navy team has scored. There is in the air a tenseness that might accompany the expectation of a touchdown.

To carry along the football metaphor, the feeling of exaltation which might accompany a touchdown by the home team is tempered by the knowledge that the opponent is a tricky passer and open-field runner, and might flash a threat at our own goal line without notice. Also by the increasing and saddening realization that the individual young players who are forced out of the game do not return to it, nor, possibly, to their homes.

Key Point in Aleutians

A quick poll of Pacific Coast opinion today would doubtless reveal a growing thought that the tip-end Aleutian Islands, despite their current occupation by Japanese forces, have in this instance served a good purpose in military strategy.

Attacked by United States forces at approximately the same time as the Solomons, they must have given Tokyo's tacticians a worrisome time with the suggestion that a pincer point was coming from the north as well as from the south.

Thus forces unquestionably were held for duty on the Japanese home front which might have been hurriedly massed to rush to the assistance of Nippon's forces in the Solomons.

The same poll would also without doubt show that the average Pacific Coastian is well aware now that first Gen. Homer Lea and then Gen. Billy Mitchell were right in their phophecies that Alaska would become the principal world crossroads when European and Asiatic aggression undertook its conquest of the rich and flatly unprotected Americas.

Assurance Needed

This average Coastian may even feel that it is partly his fault for not realizing sooner, and for not having sent to Congress men with vision enough to have prepared against that day. But this is doubtful.

At least some more or less average residents of the Pacific Coast do positively feel that now their Army and Navy leaders have taken and are taking steps in and around Alaska that are designed to offset the occupation of those tip-end Aleutians, and nullify its effect.

They feel also that the investigating Senators who are now making their way to Alaska's frontiers to learn the "why" of that Japanese occupation, may find themselves on return to the continental United States in the same position as heads of the Army and Navy: unable to say that definite, understandable word which would reassure the Pacific Coast that its stepping-stone path to Asia is not irretrievably lost to the enemy. Unable to say that word, perhaps, for the very reason that it would give the western enemy aid and comfort through warning him of serious times ahead.

The Pacific Coast watches those westward Aleutians with the same intensity that a football crowd bestows on an opposing end who tries to hide at the edge of the field just before a play. It knows that the quarterback and all the players on the home team see him too, and has confidence that they will block him and his trickery at the proper moment.

The ball, for the moment, is in play on the opponent's 20-yard line over on the south side of the field. The watching busy crowd on this side of the field is willing to take a chance on the wrigglings of that Aleutian end, and while it cannot reasonably hope for this, it would not be surprised if quarterback MacArthur should suddenly make the drop-kick for Tokyo that would at least even the score.

Sniper Suit

Associated Press

American Problem in Spotting

This "sniper suit" worn by a United States soldier, whose face and hands are daubed with paint, is designed to blend into the foliage of the surrounding countryside. In it, the soldier hopes to spot enemy forces. The picture is on the front cover of the current issue of Yank, Army newspaper for servicemen.

Crew of Crashed U. S. Bomber Hack Way Out of Jungle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—How the crew of a big American bomber, forced down in a South American jungle, followed a stream for eight days, tangled with an electric eel, listened to Bible readings by one of the party, and was finally rescued by the only river steamboat to pass that way in a month, is related in the current issue of Yank, the Army newspaper.

The story, typical of the on-the-spot yarns by Army reporters in action, a Yank feature, was written by Sergeant Ed Cunningham, staff writer, who was traveling on the bomber to one of the war fronts.

It was late afternoon on July 13 when the B-24, blown far off course by a gale after taking off from a Caribbean port, came thundering down in an emergency landing on a dried-up lake bed, Second Lieutenant Felix W. Kershner of Enid, Okla., the pilot, at the controls.

Unhurt, Sergeant Cunningham and his nine companions sent up flares, dined on emergency rations and slept in the plane for two days. Then with rations running low, they set out down a small stream too shallow for their rubber rafts, confident it would widen into a river leading to civilization.

Going Proves Heavy

"Pushing through the jungle is like untangling yourself from a steel fish net," Sergeant Cunningham wrote. "Heavy vines wrap themselves around your arms, legs and even your neck. Fallen trees litter the non-existent path we hack before us."

Hungry and with rations vanishing, they spotted an electric eel and decapitated it with a machete. But they didn't eat it, not sure that frying would nullify the electric current. The going got tougher, the underbrush more dense, but at each stop Chief Engineer Milton Hazel, of Saugus, Mass., his parents devout Methodists, read from the Bible.

"Here in the jungle," Sergeant Cunningham observed, "he remembers his training. At first we joke about it a little and kid him because he never bothered much about things religious till he gets in a jam. Later on, we quit kidding him. We're in a tough spot, and all of us get a certain satisfaction from Hazel's Bible reading. I let go with more than one prayer in that jungle, and the others told me later they did, too."

Buy Ducks and Oranges

Trudging down the creek, they found an abandoned logger's hut, soon reached a stream deep enough to launch the rubber rafts. Next day they sighted native huts and bought a dozen oranges from Indians. They tried to bargain for some ducks, but the native woman fled into the jungle, so they took the ducks and left two crisp American dollar bills as payment.

It was midnight, July 21, when they sighted a steamboat and then, Sergeant Cunningham recounted, "began the most frantic few minutes of our trip."

"We begin paddling furiously. We shout, but the noise of water and the steamboat's motors drown our voices. We search frantically for a flashlight. It's lost somewhere on the floor."

Then radio operator Jesse H. Lewis, of Anton, Tex., had an idea. He pulled out a pocket mechanical lighter. At the first twirl of the thumb-screw it flickered into light. They were picked up by a steamboat which made the up-river run only once a month.

Labor Merger Negotiations To Be Slated

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—Formal negotiations intended to bring about an American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations merger into "one national labor movement" will be arranged for at a meeting in Washington next week.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L. announced plans for the meeting yesterday at the close of the 10-day session of the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

He said that Harry C. Bates of the A. F. of L. Bricklayers' Union and Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O. would meet "next Tuesday or Wednesday" to fix the time and place for the negotiations.

Other C. I. O. delegates at the peace table will be R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers, and Julius Emspak of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Associates of Mr. Bates will be Daniel Tobin of the Teamsters Union and William L. Hutcheson of the Carpenters' Union.

The C. I. O. was formed in 1935 when John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers withdrew from the A. F. of L. Similar negotiations in 1937 and 1939 failed to reunite the two labor groups, but chances of success this time appeared enhanced by reports that President Roosevelt has urged labor leaders to negotiate a peace.

Mr. Green told newsmen the President "is deeply interested" in the outcome of the peace parley. He also said "there should be a fair and just limitation placed upon salaries of highly paid executives," disagreeing with a statement before a Senate Committee Tuesday by Raymond G. Cranch of the A. F. of L. Washington research staff.

Mr. Cranch, in discussing the proposal that a $25,000 limit be placed on the annual salaries of executives, had said the nation would be "shortsighted to limit the productivity of its businessmen by such an arbitrary and inflexible rule."

Mr. Green remarked that Mr. Cranch "is an employed accountant, not an official with authority to speak for the Federation."

Chief Censor Says Public To Get War News

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14 (AP)—Byron Price, Director of Censorship, described censorship today as a "necessary evil of wartime," but declared that it was a vital weapon to attack and hamper the enemy and one which would be used in an American way for military reasons alone.

"In a democracy, the public is entitled to know about the tough realities of this war, and it must not be subjected to such a blackout of news as now pervades totalitarian countries," he said in an address prepared for a meeting of the Indiana State Bar Association.

"In its approach to this problem," he added, "the Government has followed consistently the democratic belief that American news columns and American broadcasting can remain the freest in the world and still keep vital information from the enemy."

Mr. Price praised the "loyal cooperation" of newspaper publishers and radio broadcasters, saying that it had been so universal that "incalculable good is done every day by the withholding of information about troops and ships, and munitions and tanks and planes."

Simultaneously, he inquired whether it "is too much to ask that the process now be carried one step further and that the public itself participate in censorship?"

He declared that there was nothing inconsistent between the operations of censorship and the processes of freedom. "The binding link between the operations of censorships and the operations of our armed forces," he said, "should never be forgotten, nor should any censor be permitted to forget that he is dealing simply and solely with the processes of the war.

"Censorship is neither a guardian of private morals nor a snooper into the violation of peacetime laws. Every member of our staff keeps constantly before him this basic principle: what does not concern the war does not concern censorship."

Mr. Price contended that "absolute discretion" in censoring the mails and cables was essential to keep open this country's lines of communications. "There is no time to convene a grand jury or submit to the ordinary legal requirements of ordinary times," he observed. "The exigencies of war are breathless upon our doorstep and will not wait."

Greenland War Role Stressed by Envoy

EDMONTON, Alberta (CP) Henrik de Kauffman, Danish Ambassador to the United States, recently said Greenland is playing a vital part in aiding the United Nations.

The only kryolite mine in the world is located in Greenland, he said, and shipments of this product, used in connection with aluminum, to the United States and Canada have trebled since Greenland bases were taken over by the Allies in April, 1941.

New Brunswick Nabs Two Escaped Nazis

FREDERICKTON, New Brunswick, Aug. 14 (AP)—Two German prisoners who escaped from a New Brunswick internment camp Tuesday have been recaptured.

Heinz Wirtz, Nazi merchant seaman, and Gerhard Knoepfel, civilian internee, were discovered within five miles of the camp yesterday by members of the Veterans' Guard. No details of the capture were made public.

Inquiry Into Naval Information Not 'to Be Tried in Newspapers'

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, former Commander of the aircraft carrier Lexington, and other naval officers conferred with a special prosecutor yesterday as a Federal Grand Jury began investigating publication of allegedly "confidential" naval information by three large newspapers.

The newspapers are the Chicago Tribune, the New York Daily News and the Washington Times-Herald which published the article June 7.

Intense secrecy guarded the inquiry and the only statement from William D. Mitchell, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, directing the investigation, was:

"I will issue no statements at any time. I never tried any of my cases in the newspapers and I am too old to start now. I would like to help you newsmen out but I am afraid you cannot count on me for any releases."

Besides Admiral Sherman, the prosecutor also conferred with Commander M. T. Seligman who is recuperating from injuries suffered in the loss of the Lexington in the Coral Sea, and other naval officers.

"I have nothing to say," Admiral Sherman said on leaving the Federal Courthouse. Commander Seligman made no statement.

Mr. Knox is President of the Chicago Daily News, Inc.

Mr. Hoffman introduced a resolution asking the Speaker to appoint a "nonpartisan" committee of five Representatives to inquire into charges, which he said the Tribune had made after a Grand Jury investigation had been ordered of a story published by the Tribune and two other papers containing allegedly confidential naval information.

Meanwhile, Secretary Ickes told his press conference yesterday in response to questions that "in my view, the Chicago Tribunte was giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

Another Charge

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan, urged the House yesterday to order an investigation of charges made by the Chicago Tribune that Navy Secretary Frank Knox "has used his official position for the advantage of his own newspaper published in Chicago."

Trail of Saboteurs Picked Up in Canada

HALIFAX, N. S. Aug. 14 (AP)—City detectives said today they have photographs and descriptions of three suspected Nazi saboteurs believed to have landed from U-boats somewhere along the Atlantic coast of Canada or the United States.

One suspect was said to have lived at one time in Edmonton and is wanted by police there. The other two are believed to be former citizens of the United States.

The detective office would not disclose the source of the photographs and descriptions or make any comment.

Worker on Trial Charges Slowdown

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Hubert W. Cox, war worker, pleaded innocent in Federal Court Aug. 13 to a charge of destroying aircraft piston-ring molds at the Sealed Power Corporation in Muskegon, Mich.

Judge Fred M. Raymond continued the case until Sept. 8 and released Mr. Cox on his own recognizance. Mr. Cox said he damaged the parts "in a fit of rage" over what he described as a union-ordered slowdown and charged local 637, United Automobile Workers, with limiting production.

Successful Letter Writing: Grammar vs Grammarphobia

Twelfth of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline E. Hower
Professional Letter Counselor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I felt that my style was cramped!

"Don't take the time of our busy people discussing any of the hair-line points of grammar," instructed the president of a large company, our first client, some years ago.

"This is a sales organization," he went on. "Our business is to sell customers, and we want our correspondents to be salesmen by letter, not professors of grammar."

Remembering that correctness is the fourth of the seven C's of good letter writing, "clearness, completeness, consciousness, correctness, courtesy, candor, and character," while obedient, I secretly felt greatly hindered in efforts to improve the letters of that organization.

Several years went by, and one day the secretary to the president of another large company called me on the telephone.

"Mr. N—— dictated this closing to a letter," she said: 'With kindest regards in which I know that mother and my wife would join if they knew I was writing.'

"He dictated WAS, and I changed it to WERE. Tell me why I am right. What is the rule?"

Hairline Matters

It seemed to me that the correct way was as originally dictated, and I so informed my good friend. I pointed out to her that the subjunctive mood, which would be used for describing a condition contrary to fact, had been properly included in the sentence by the wording "if they knew."

The wording "I were writing" would indicate that the executive wasn't writing.

All of this had no weight with the very earnest secretary, and pages of fine print in a splendid reference book seemed only to confuse.

Finally I telephoned two universities with highly respected English departments. Over the telephone one of them said definitely the correct word was "were." The other held for "was."

Then we wrote about a half dozen universities in the East and the two universities who had been consulted by telephone. Back came eight gracious detailed answers, most of which were qualified so that there was no clear-cut position in favor of one word or the other. The two universities which had answered by telephone reversed their previous positions but were still on opposite sides of the fence!

Mind you, all of this after the letter had been mailed!

Years passed by, and I began to observe that when the question of using "provided" or "providing" and other points of a similar nature were considered by a number of English authorities, there would be no unanimous opinion.

Then a little book "Grammar and Usage in Textbooks on English," by Robert C. Pooley, came into my hands. It pointed out that many textbooks written since 1900 have played up hairline distinctions for which there is no foundation in the finest English literature!

Evidence Continued

The evidence continued. I observed a hesitance to speak naturally, on the part of many businessmen and women who had taken special courses in English. Apparently they feared making a minor grammatical mistake. This seemed worse than the mistakes! Thinking to poke a little good-natured fun at this condition, I dubbed it "grammarphobia."

An interesting inconsistency which I have found over a period of years is that whenever a letter writer has stopped to criticize another person for some minor grammatical mistake, I have noticed in the very next sentence he or she uttered, or at most the next paragraph, a grammatical mistake of at least equal seriousness!

Further, I have listened to so-called experts on grammatical usage and in nearly all cases have observed their conscious or unconscious disregard of at least some of the hairline points.

As of today, after much observation I am convinced that back in 1925, when the president of our client shook his finger in my face and warned me against taking up their correspondents' time on the fine points of grammar, he was right.

This does not mean that "them is" or "we was" are to be condoned or countenanced. Everyone should have what he considers a good background in grammar. This is comparatively easy to obtain. Most universities have excellent night school courses. It is usually possible to obtain full university grammar by going to night school one or two nights a week for about two years. One can brush up by means of other worth-while courses. But having acquired a good background, the habit of writing correctly, what then? Perhaps such a background may be compared to suitable clothing. Everyone should have it but not be too conscious of it.

Number 13 will run tomorrow on the Education Page.

W. W. Jermane

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—William Wallace Jermane, who passed on here yesterday, had been a Washington newspaper correspondent since before the turn of the century.

Born in Cincinnati, he entered newspaper work at an early age serving on the Quincy, Ill., Whig; the St. Joseph, Mo., Gazette. the Minneapolis Tribune and the Journal; The Christian Science Monitor of Boston, whose bureau in Washington he organized, and the Seattle, Wash., Times, of which he was an associate editor, as well as being its Washington bureau chief.

While political editor of the Minneapolis Journal he started one of the country's first political columns—"North Star Politics," a forerunner of the work of political columnists of the present day. He was President of the Gridiron Club, newspaper organization, in 1920. His column in the Seattle Times bore the old-school name: "Mr. Jermane's Letter."

He retired from active work in 1935 after half a century of newspaper writing.

G. O. P. Post for Pettengill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Samuel B. Pettengill, South Bend, Ind., lawyer, former Democratic member of the House from Indiana who later became a Republican, has been appointed Chairman of the Republican National Finance Committee.

Mr. Pettengill declined to discuss the appointment, which was announced last night by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Chairman of the Republican National Committee. He told the South Bend Tribune, "I don't know anything about it."

Mr. Martin said that Mr. Pettengill, whom he described as one of the leaders of the fight against the Supreme Court bill and an opponent of the third term, would set up offices in New York soon, preparatory to the fall congressional campaigns.

Mr. Martin reported last spring that the party never was in a better financial position, asserting that it was virtually free of debt, whereas it was "$1,500,000 in the hole" in 1937.

"We have very little money on hand, however, and we'll run a poor man's campaign," he said then. "But I think we'll be able to get enough money for a moderate campaign."

Before retiring from Congress in 1939, Mr. Pettengill represented a Northern Indiana industrial area embracing South Bend, Elkhart, Michigan City, and La Porte.

Mr. Martin's announcement identified Mr. Pettengill as Chairman of the Committee for Constitutional Government, "an organization, nation-wide in scope, whose object is the preservation and restoration of government in America under the framework of the Constitution."

Priority Rating for Stamps Proposed by Philatelists

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14 (AP)—The philatelists want to rate stamps like priorities. A new code of numbers and letters for designating the age, condition, and defects of the collectors' items was recommended yesterday by the American Philatelic Society, in fifty seventh annual meeting here. Thus, an unused stamp in good condition might be given an A-1 rating. A used stamp lightly canceled might be designated B-1. Under the present description method, stamps are given such classifications as "fair," "excellent," and "superb."

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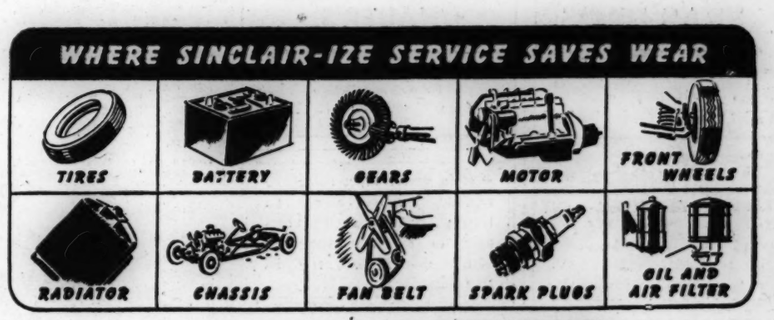

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Rhode Island Transportation Hit by War—Art Shows; Films; Radio

Block Island Travel Cut By Lease of Ferry to Navy

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 14—Rhode Islanders felt the tightening pinch of wartime restrictions on transportation this week. The Company operating the only regular passenger service between Block Island and the mainland announced that it would discontinue operations next month.

In Providence, Christopher Del Sesto, State Director of the Office of Price Administration, announced that he hoped to have an agreement with taxicab companies within a few days which would drastically curtail taxi activities in this area. A similar curtailment has been worked out in Boston, Mr. Del Sesto explained.

The summer colony on Block Island was hit when the owners of the Elizabeth Ann, the only vessel operating regularly as a ferry to the mainland this year, announced the craft would be leased to a Navy subcontractor for duties in Narragansett Bay.

Scores of vacationists, many of whom had arrived at the island only a few days earlier, hastily packed their bags this week to return to the mainland. There was no real danger that anyone would be marooned on the tiny island as long as the Block Island fishing fleet is still operating, yet many of the vacationists considered the 150-foot Elizabeth Ann their only reliable tie to the mainland.

The operating company announced it proposed to substitute a much smaller craft—the 48-foot Glenna K.—on the run for the remainder of the summer.

Appeals were sent to Gov. J. Howard McGrath and he stepped in this week to suggest that no changes be made in the present service until after Labor Day. "The Glenna K. is entirely inadequate," the Governor said. "It cannot carry automobiles and there are many vacationists with cars on the island now. It does not provide room for the transportation of tractors and other farm equipment. It can carry but 50 passengers and has very little room for freight."

In former years, a number of vessels have plied on schedule back and forth to Block Island from Newport, Providence and other points. This year, however, the Elizabeth Ann has provided the only service, operating from Point Judith. In former years, too, scores of private craft moved back and forth between the island and the mainland, but private travel has been greatly curtailed this year because of various restrictions imposed upon private yachtsmen.

The Elizabeth Ann is a veteran of World War I, when it was operated as a submarine chaser off the coast. When it leaves the Block Island run, it is slated to go into navy service again, this time running passengers between various naval bases in Narragansett Bay.

Mr. Del Sesto's proposal to restrict the operations of taxicabs would eliminate taxi trips to beano games, dog- and horse-racing tracks. It also would eliminate sightseeing trips and trips to points more than 15 miles from the center of the City.

Rhode Island taxicabs are subject to the State utility laws and the approval for the restriction must be obtained from the State Public Utility Administrator.

His proposal is similar to the one put into effect in Boston, Mr. Del Sesto said, and is designed primarily to conserve tires and gasoline.

Race-Track Patronage

The summer race meeting at the Narragansett Race Track opened during the week with no appreciable decline in attendance for the first day as compared to the first day in former meets. There were noticeably fewer automobiles in the vast parking area, however. Slightly more than half of them displayed "A" gasoline ration signs.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 17.75mc, and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Aug. 15
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World"; "Weapons for Victory—Food," John D. Black, speaker.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Aug. 16

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs

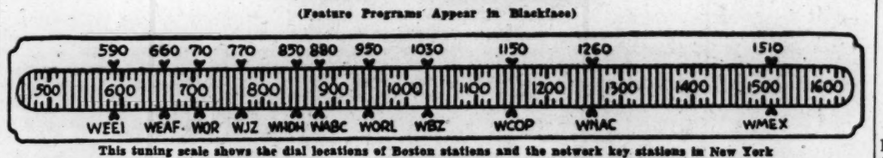
4:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 17.75mc, and 15.35mc) Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

For Sunday, Aug. 16

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Telegraphic Reports:	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:15	H. Marble, news...	Prescott Presents	"Ma Parkins"; sketch ..	Chicago at Detroit	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:30	News; Hollywood ..	News; "Men of Sea" ...	'Pepper Young's Family'	Baseball Game	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:45	"Swing Time"; Talk	15 Min. from Broadway	"Right to Happiness" ..	Telegraphic Reports:	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
4:00	Gloucester Day	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Chicago at Detroit	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15	Victory at Home...	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Baseball Game	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30	Exploring Space ...	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Chicago at Detroit	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Baseball Game	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs.	Esther, songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:15		"Sea-Hound"; drama ...	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:30	Follies; "Post"	"Flying Patrol"; drama.	Jack Dalton, songs	California Caravan	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Let's Waltz"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk ....
6:00	News Reports	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports reports .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News ...	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time ....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music ..	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today....	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	U. S. Treasury Program	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory .....
7:15	Melody Weavers ...	Geoffrey Harwood, Talk	News of the World	Talk; Music	Music; News .....
7:30	Report to Nation....	"The Lone Ranger"	Neighborh'd Call: drama	"Red Ryder"; drama ...	Gershwin's Melodies ....
7:45	Report to Nation....	western drama	H. V. Kaltenborn	"Red Ryder"; drama ...	Treasury Parade .....
8:00	Fred Brady Variety	Earl Godwin, News	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News" ..	Lloyd Frazee, songs ....
8:15	Show	Gibbs & Finney; comedy	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch. ..	Defense; Music .....
8:30	American School of	"Those Good Old Days";	"Information Please!";	"This Is Navy Norfolk";	The Lyric Theater .....
8:45	the Air; Cecil Brown	popular variety	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Saxie Dowell's Orch. ..	The Lyric Theater .....
9:00	"Playhouse"; Ray	Academy Award: drama	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News ..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Block's Orchestra .	Academy Award: drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	cal Album" .....
9:30	"That Brewster	Dinah Shore, songs	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing";	"Classical Album" .....
9:45	Boy"; serial	Little Show; T. Straeter	vocalists; Whitey Ford	quiz with guests	"Classical Album"
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny";	Cedric Foster, News	News reports .....
10:15	Ross; Connee Boswell; Margo; Herb	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Dance Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Shriner; Orchestra	Men, Machines, Victory.	"Tent Show Tonight";	Mickey Alpert's Orch. ..	Dick Robertson's Orch. .
10:45		News Here and Abroad .	melodrama	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Bob Crosby's Orch. .....
11:00	News; Sports	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Eddy Duchin's Orch. ...
11:15	Rideout; Jack Edwards' Or.; Master Works of Music	News Service	Music You Want	"Get in the Scrap"; spkrs.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch..
11:30		Fishermen's Program ...	Music You Want	"Your Songs"; Bob Stan-	Day's End; News .....
11:45		B. Franklin's Orchestra	News Service	ley's Orch.; songs	Day's End; News .....

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ; "Home Study" .	.....
7:15	Commuters' Special.	Newscast	Musical Clock; News ..	News Service	.....
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	.....
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News Service	"Good Morning"; Talk ..	.....
8:00	News of the World.	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News reports .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Ross Sisters, Music	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30	Carl Moore; News.	Music of Many Lands ..	Morning Toast: Fred	Ruth Moss Interviews ..	Camp program .....
8:45	Carl Moore's Club .	Newscast	and Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews ..	Alvino Rey's Orch.
9:00	George Bryan, News	Fishermen's Program ..	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Paul Lavalle's Orchestra	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	"Spotlight Revue"	Jim's Texas Ramblers ..
9:45	590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Hank Lawson's Knights.	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Pick Up"; or.
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Air Express Music	"Aldrich Family";	Queen Wilhelmina: Tribute to Dutch fliers	Studio program .....
10:15	reports; music; or.	"The Cadets"	Recording		"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	Salute So. America.	Treasury Star Parade..	South American Way ..	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Goin' Shopping" With
10:45	Food Fair	American Legion Aux. ..	Saturday Serenade	"Sing and Swing Shop"	Marie Mason" .....
11:00	News; Garden talk.	"Servicemen's Hop"; variety show	"The Creightons Are Coming"; comedy serial	Studio Speaker	"Cartoon Caravan" .....
11:15	American Stories ..			Australian News	Organ Recital .....
11:30	"Let's Pretend"	Little Blue Playhouse:	America the Free: Victor Arden's Or.; chorus	Army Band Concert	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	"Let's Pretend"	Children's Dramatiz'ns		Army Band Concert	News reports .....
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Music at Noon ..	Army-Navy House Party:	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Theater of Today	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz ..	Boat Launching; Sp'k'rs	variety show; orchestra	Orchid; Ranch Melodies
12:30	'Stars Over Hollywood"; drama ...	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	News Service	Defense Talk; Music ..	Italian Melodies .....
12:45			Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	News Service	Vincent Lopez's Orch...	"Whatcha Know, Joe"...	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Talk	"Whatcha Know, Joe"...	'Coast Guard on Guard'	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30	Science Adventures.	Al and Lee Reiser, piano	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	First Baseball Game:	Nancy Mase, songs ....
1:45	Symphonettes	Musical Program	News Service	Boston Red Sox -	Short Story Editor .....
2:00	News; "Of Men and	Fantasy in Melody	Matinee in Rhythm	Washington Senators	Victory Program .....
2:15	Books"; interview.	Fantasy in Melody	Summer Strings	baseball game	Victory Program .....
2:30	United We Stand..	Air Express Music	Marine Band	First Baseball Game:	Organ Recital .....
2:45	United We Stand..	Fishermen's Program ..	Marine Band	Boston Red Sox -	News reports .....
3:00	University Trio:	Royal Canadian Air	Adventures in Research.	Washington Senators	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:15	Chamber Music ...	Force Band	"Saturday Special"	baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:30	Red Cross Club ...	News; Orchestra	Charles Dant's Orch. ..	Baseball Interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45	Buffalo Serenade ..	Mitchell Ayers' Orch. ..	Charles Dant's Or.; News	Second Baseball Game:	Wartime Buying; Orch..
4:00	'Hello from Hawaii';	News Service	Pan American Holiday..	Boston Red Sox -	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15	variety show; News	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday..	Washington Senators	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30	Sports Comments ..	Club Matinee; variety ..	"Smarty Party"; music.	baseball game	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45	Sports Comments ..	Club Matinee; News	"Smarty Party"; music.	Second Baseball Game:	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Music for Young Ameri-	"At Ease"; Pete Brescia's	Boston Red Sox -	Dance Matinee: records.
5:15	brook; Stan Ken-	cans	Orchestra	Washington Senators	Dance Matinee: records.
5:30	ton's Orchestra...	Music for Y'ng Americ'ns	Three Suns: vocalists ..	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbr'k	"Let's Sing"	"Symphony in Swing";	Sports Matinee	News reports .....
6:00	News comments ...	News; Sports Reporter..	News; Sports Reporter .	News Service	Baseball Scores; Sports..
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time ....
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Songs and Variety	Sports Digest; Music ..	Press Roundup; Sports..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today ..	Edward Tomlinson, talk	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	People's Platform..	The Voice of Israel	"Noah Webster Says";	Music; Dick Kuhn's Or.	"March to Victory" ....
7:15	People's Platform..	The Voice of Israel	McQuarrie's Quiz	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Music; News .....
7:30	Man Battle Stations	"Swop Night"	Bauer & Raiman, p'nists	"Confidentially Yours" .	Victor Herbert's Music .
7:45	Songs of the Sea....	"Swop Night"	"War in the Air"	Jimmy Grier's Orch.	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00	Soldiers With Wings	Earl Godwin, News	"Keeping Up With Rosemary"; sketch	Visit to American Eagle Club, London	American Waltzes .....
8:15	variety show	Gibbs & Finney: comedy			Rhythm Ramblers .....
8:30	"Commandos"; war	"The Green Hornet";	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra..	"Your Hit Parade Songs"
8:45	adventures; News.	mystery drama	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra..	"Your Hit Parade Songs"
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Summer Symphony Concert, Edwin McArthur, conductor	National Barn Dance:	Chicagoland Music Festival: Orch.; Chorus ..	Pages From the Classical Album .....
9:15	Mark Warnow's		Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers		
9:30	Orch.; vocalists ..		Dramatization	Chicagoland Music Festival: Orch.; Chorus	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45	"Saturday Night	James MacDonald, News	Dramatization		
10:00	Serenade"; music .	'New Prescott Program': variety show	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, News .	Five Star News .....
10:15	Dr. Herbert J. Davi		'Labor for Victory'; talks	"Tropical Serenade" ...	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Rideout; Music	"Stag Party"; variety show	Ted Steele's Radio Club	"Tropical Serenade" ...	Kay Kyser's Orch. .....
10:45	News; Sports		Ted Steele's Radio Club	Chuck Foster's Orch. ..	Glen Gray's Orch. .....
11:00	News; G. F. Elliot..	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	News Service	WEAF's 20th Birthday	Dick Kuhn's Orch.	Claude Thornhill's Or...
11:30	Dance music	Fishermen's Program ..	Party; NBC Symphony	Ted Lewis's Orchestra .	Day's End; music .....
11:45	Dance music	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Or.; Guests; Greetings.	Ted Lewis's Orchestra .	Day's End; News .....

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
3:30 p. m.—"Let's Be Neighbors."
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Ben Klassen, tenor.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
5:30 p. m.—Three Suns; Vocalists.
5:45 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dance Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Caridad Garcia; Songs.
6:45 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organist.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Telegraphic Reports Chicago-Detroit baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Talk; Music.
7:30 p. m.—"Red Ryder"; dramatization.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"This Is Navy Norfolk"; Orch.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Double or Nothing; Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, News.
10:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—"Get in the Scrap"; speakers.
11:30 p. m.—"Your Songs"; Bob Stanley's Orchestra; songs.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—At Your Request. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Theater. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—"La Cisana." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"Starlight." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg, 25.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Othello," starring Paul Robeson, with Uta Hagen, Jose Ferrer and Margaret Webster. Directed by Miss Webster. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

The Playhouse, 39 Joy Street—"The Shining Hour," presented by N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Esplanade Concert

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, 8 p. m.—Wheeler Beckett, guest conductor.

Overture to "The Elopement from the Harem" ..... Mozart
First Movement, Symphony No. 2 ..... Brahms
Gavotte from D major Suite ..... Bach
Symphonic Poem, "Les Preludes" ... Liszt
Selections from "Scheherazade" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Waltz from the Tone Poem, "Cinderella" ..... Beckett
Reverie for Strings ..... Beckett
Introduction to Act 3, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 2, 5, 8. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

Fenway—"This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"March of Time." 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:20, 9:15. "Pride of the Yanks," Gary Cooper. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45.

Kenmore—"Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. 2:30, 5:50, 9:15. "Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 9:50. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—"Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:15, 10.

Paramount—"This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 10:10 a. m., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 8:10, 10:40. Stage Show: 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:05, 9:35.

Scollay—"Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Treater—"Dr. Josef Randall," "Travel Picture," Women in Photography," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 11:02 a. m., 1:47, 4:32, 7:17, 10:02.

Strand - Huntington Avenue—"Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor, Lana Turner. 2:30, 5:50, 9:10. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Telepix—"Heroic Sevastopol." "Eskimo Bride," "Robert Benchley," "Quiz Kids," "Food for Defense," color cartoons and 30 minutes of late news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Smart Alecs," with the East Side Kids. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:15, 7:45, 10:20. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Tremont—"Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. Continuous.

Uptown—"I Was Framed," Michael Ames, Julie Bishow. 2:40, 5:40, 8:30. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 10:26 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "I Was Framed," Regis Toomey. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 8:35, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "This Gun for Hire," Robert Preston, Veronica Lake. "In Old California," John Wayne. 1:45, 8. **Allston:** "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis, George Montgomery. "Rubber Racketeers," Richard Cordez. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1:45, 8. **Regent:** "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:50, 8. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. 3:10, 9:20.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 6:40, 9:40. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. **Brookline Village:** "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook. 4:15, 8. **Cleveland Circle:** "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Mystery in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 3, 8. **Harvard:** "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8. **University:** "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:30, 5:30, 8:40. "March of Time —Men in Washington." 2, 5:10, 8:25.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. "Treat 'Em Rough." 2, 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. "Drums of the Camp," Stuart Erwin. 2. Evenings 7:30-11. **Strand** "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 3:04, 9:04. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames, Julie Bishop. 1:54, 7:54. **Codman Square:** "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 3:26, 9:26.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Mystery in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. 3:34, 8:34. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2:10, 7, 9:43. **Park:** "Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 2:55, 9:10. "Mystery in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:53, 8:08.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Fantasia." 3:30, 8:15. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt, Ann Ayars. 3:50, 9:35.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Private Snuffy Smith," Bud Duncan. "Doctors Don't Tell," Florence Rice, J. Beal. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 6:35, 9:35. **Maplewood:** "Butch Minds the Baby," Broderick Crawford, Virginia Bruce. 1:55, 7:40. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 3:18, 9:11. **Mystic:** "The Real Glory," Gary Cooper, Andrea Leeds. 1:55, 8. "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:35, 9:40. **Strand:** "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 3:30, 8:35. "I Was Framed," Regis Toomey. 3:15, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 3:06, 9:11. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames, Julie Bishop. 1:48, 7:53.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, George Brent. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:30, 7:30. **Medford:** "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland. 3:05, 8:08. "Hay Foot," William Tracy. 2:30, 6:45, 10:25.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd, Laird Cregar. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Ship Ahoy," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Mystery in the Big House." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. "New Wine," Ilona Massey. 2, 8. **Strand:** "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "I Married an Angel," Jeannette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. "Our Russian Front." 2, 8. **Boulevard:** "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. "Our Russian Front." 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In-Theater: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis, Herbert Marshall. "Marry the Boss' Daughter," Brenda Joyce, Bruce Edwards. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. "Twilling on the Trail," William Boyd, Andy Clyde. 2, 8. **Strand:** "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. "Secrets of Wasteland," William Boyd. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. 2:09, 7:54. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 3:42, 9:27.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. "The Mad Martindales," Jane Withers, Alan Mowbray. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien. "Girls' Town," Edith Fellows. 1:45, 7:45. **Coolidge:** "To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy MacDowall. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Ship Ahoy," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "A Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell and Red Skelton. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-in Theater: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan, Paul Henreid. "S O S Coast Guard," Ralph Byrd, Maxine Doyle. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich, Fred MacMurray. 3:48, 8:08. "Two Y

War Brings Many Adjustments in Conduct of Boston Real Estate Business

State Guard to Be Equipped For Mobile and Home Duties

War Activities in New England

State Guard Reorganization — Further streamlining of the Massachusetts State Guard has been ordered by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall under his emergency wartime powers.

Principal divisions of the State Guard will be a mobile force, available for service anywhere in the State, and regional units, designed for service within given municipalities. In addition, there will be State headquarters and the Massachusetts military reserve.

"The mobile force shall be available for military duty at any place within the Commonwealth where its services may be required by the proper authorities," Governor Saltonstall said. He directed that the mobile force consist of a division, divided into three brigades and six infantry regiments.

The ten regional groups, which will correspond to the regions outlined by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety for its civilian defense program, shall have the mission of local security and shall not be ordered to duty beyond the limits of the city or town in which the home station of the unit is located without the specific permission of the Adjutant General.

Commenting on the local defense units, the Governor said, "They will constitute the first line of defense and will be taught guerrilla and retaining tactics and to check and impede any hostile force until reinforcements can arrive."

One Way to Repay—One of the 72 men inducted into the United States Coast Guard in Boston yesterday was Hudson Eldridge of Cedar Lane Way, Boston, who in 1933 was rescued at sea by Coast Guardsmen from the Chatham, Mass., station.

Mr. Eldridge, who was given a rating as boatswain's mate, said he was out in a small skiff when his craft was swamped by a heavy sea. It was sub-zero weather. The former Chatham High School and Syracuse University track and basketball star told recruiting officers at the 70 State Street office, "What the Coast Guard did for me, I want to do for others."

Col. Bolling Promoted—The Army has announced the promotion of Col. Alexander R. Bolling to the rank of Brigadier General. General Bolling is Assistant to Chief-of-Staff, G-1, of the Army Ground Forces, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, with headquarters in Washington.

From 1938, until his transfer to Washington in the summer of 1941, General Bolling was stationed at First Corps Area Headquarters in Boston, where he served as Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of Military Intelligence. He was well-known in New England where he established cordial relations between the Army and the press and radio.

More About Coast Guard—The Coast Guard Personnel Procurement Office has announced the start of a drive to secure licensed merchant marine officers, not now serving aboard a vessel in operation, for duty as commissioned officers on Navy Auxiliary ships. It was emphasized that men now serving with the merchant marine are not eligible. Men eligible for the commissions must be licensed officers whose papers have not expired.

In Boston and all other principal seaports, Navy Auxiliary Offices have been established. The local office is at 70 State Street. These offices are staffed with men especially qualified to procure enrollments of merchant marine personnel.

Navy Wants Chaplains—The Navy desires to appoint 400 additional Chaplains, the First Naval District Officer Procurement Office has announced.

Applicants for Naval Reserve commissions as Chaplains must not have passed their forty-fourth birthday and must meet Naval physical standards. They must be active in their calling and have the proper ecclesiastical indorsement. Educational qualifications include an A. B. Degree and three years' theological seminary training.

The Procurement Office also disclosed that about 120 commissioned officers and 50 warrant officers are urgently needed for assignment to specific duties, many as instructors.

Applicants for appointment should apply to the Office of Naval Officer Procurement, 150 Causeway Street, Boston.

Coast Guard Gets OCD Aid In Recruiting

The New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense is cooperating with the Coast Guard in a campaign to recruit Coast Guard Reserve volunteers for beach patrol and lookout duty in New England.

Joseph M. Loughlin, New England defense chief, said this is the first time the OCD has participated in recruitment for the armed services.

"In the light of recent developments, the extreme importance of an adequate patrol on the shores of our country must be evident to everyone," he declared.

Certain age and physical waivers will be granted to volunteers for this full-time patrol and lookout duty, he said.

He Couldn't Tell Well-Versed Friend

BANGOR, Maine, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Bangor Air Base soldier on the bus said "sorry, sonny," and explained it wasn't wise to answer his questions as to whether the B-17 was as good as the B-19 or what he thought about the B-25 for certain missions.

The soldier was amazed at the youngster's aircraft knowledge until he learned the boy was Peter Bostrom, young son of Capt. Frank Bostrom, who flew Gen. Douglas MacArthur from the Philippines to Australia.

The boy and his mother came from San Antonio, Texas, to vacation with relatives in Captain Bostrom's native Veazie.

By a Staff Photographer

Selling Homes by Bicycle

Carleton Hunneman, former President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, sets a good example for the rest of his office on Arlington Street by riding to work every day from Brookline. Here he is seen sliding his "bike" into the rack located on the sidewalk in front of his office. The other bicycle was bought by the firm for general use of his office in getting around downtown Boston rapidly and conveniently. He got the used bicycles, he said, by advertising in the newspapers.

Realtor's Use of Bicycle Only One of Many Changes

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Carleton Hunneman, former President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, slid his bicycle into the rack located on the sidewalk in front of his Arlington Street office today with the remark: "The real estate business isn't what it used to be."

We could see it wasn't. For when did a former President of the Exchange and present head of one of Greater Boston's most energetic realty firms ever take to riding a bicycle to work? And when before had we seen a bicycle rack right in front of the doorway of one of downtown Boston's busiest realty offices?

But that isn't all that is different about the real estate business. Women are replacing men in the field of home sales and doing such a good job, Mr. Hunneman said, that they may become an integral part of the realty sales business. "It's a field," Mr. Hunneman said, "that lends itself to the part-time talents of married women as well as a potential career field for all women with a flair for business."

As for the bicycle, Mr. Hunneman is establishing the trend in realty circles, first, because "it's good exercise" and second, because the bicycle is mighty convenient in getting around downtown Boston rapidly. He doesn't carry customers on the handlebars, but if a customer in downtown Boston wants to see him quickly, Mr. Hunneman can hop on the bicycle and get there fast without helping to drain the nation's supplies of gasoline and tires.

"If this bicycle trend reaches to my customers," Mr. Hunneman stated, "I for one am going to be ready with facilities for parking bicycles." Hence the rack holding in addition to Mr. Hunneman's personal "bike" a locked bicycle which the company bought for use of the office generally, and which stands in the rack night and day.

"The biggest problem in the real estate business today," Mr. Hunneman affirmed, "is the labor turnover as office forces are depleted by the call to military service. I'm on call myself and don't know how soon I may have to go. Meanwhile, we are finding it profitable and convenient to take on more and more women for realty sales. Most of them, I believe, will stay when the war is over to take care of the postwar business expansion."

Asked about the reversal of the trend toward decentralization which is bringing families back into the cities, Mr. Hunneman said that "it's the small house that is the best seller. The big Commonwealth Avenue home is just as much a drag on the market as ever."

For example, he mentioned the recent sale of a 7-room home on Beacon Hill the same day that a 24-room house was reported sold on Commonwealth Avenue. The small house brought as much money as the big house, or $6,000. Yet the big house was assessed for $24,000 while taxes on the small house were based on an assessment of only $12,500.

"Frankly," Mr. Hunneman said, "the small house had very few modern conveniences, with soft wood floors and little to commend it other than its location on Beacon Hill and its compactness. It was the small size that appealed to the buyer."

Throughout downtown Boston the former Exchange head has watched the wartime depletion of the luxury and specialty shops, the owners of which are going into well-paid defense jobs leaving office and retail shop space idle. On the other hand the apartment house business, he said, is booming, and investment properties and small homes are finding a ready market.

Absentee Voting Rules Summarized

Continued from Page 1

ice to register before induction, even though there might be no regular registration day available. It also voted to permit men who will become 21 years of age before election day but who are not 21 at the time of their induction to register.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston recently protested that hundreds of Boston boys would be disfranchised because they were away at camp when the annual police listing of voters was taken early in January. It is necessary for a voter in the Bay State to be on the police list for him to be registered.

State election officials replied, however, that there is no need for any of the boys to be disfranchised on this ground. In the first place, they said, members of the household who give the names of resident voters to the police should include the names of those temporarily away in the armed services, for the legal residence of these persons is their home, not their Army camp or base. In the second place, if any name has been incorrectly omitted from the list, it can be restored by writing to the voter's local Board of Registrars.

Balloting—To obtain a ballot for the Nov. 3 election, a registered voter need only write to the Secretary of State, Boston, or to the Board of Registrars of Voters in his home community and ask for an application for absentee ballot. This application, a small postcard, will be sent him at once.

The postcard should be returned promptly. If the applicant is found to be a qualified voter, an absentee ballot will be mailed to the address given on the card as soon after the Sept. 15 primaries as the ballots can be printed, probably early in October.

When the absentee ballot is received, it should be filled out in the presence of a commissioned officer who holds the rank of captain or higher in the Army, of lieutenant or higher in the Navy, or before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths. The provision that a commissioned officer may administer the oath was approved by the 1941 Legislature to make it easier for servicemen to mark their ballots.

It is important that the ballot be mailed back to the Clerk of the voter's home town or city in time to arrive by the closing of the polls on Election Day, Nov. 3. Any ballots that arrive subsequently will be destroyed unopened.

Connecticut

(Absentee voting permitted for general election, Nov. 3.)

Registration — Connecticut statutes make no provision for registration of new voters who are absent from the State because of military service. The law requires personal appearance for such registration. Oct. 17 is the last date for registration for the State and national election. Sept. 19 is the last date for registration for town elections.

Balloting—Town clerks are now beginning to receive applications for absentee ballots from voters in the service, the general law permitting application either in person or by mail during the three months preceding an election. These ballot forms, comprising an affidavit of eligibility and intructions as to how the vote shall be cast, must be returned to the town clerk not later than the third day before the election. The affidavit must be sworn to by the voter before an official authorized to administer oaths or, under a 1941 amendment, before "any commissioned officer of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard of the United States."

In an opinion which recognized the necessity for wartime secrecy, Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti ruled last week that a voter now serving in the armed forces and voting by absentee ballot need not give an exact answer to the statutory question as to his location.

Rhode Island

(Absentee voting permitted for general election, Nov. 3.)

Registration—Rhode Island is the only State in New England which permits servicemen to register by mail. Provision for this was voted last spring by the Legislature, with the requirement that such registration must be done by June 30.

Though special efforts were made to get men to register, few responded. Gov. J. Howard McGrath sent telegrams to camps where Rhode Islanders are stationed urging them to register by mail. Fewer than 200 did so. It is impossible to register now for this year's election.

Many soldiers, however, already were registered before leaving the State, and some are property owners, thus not required to register. All except property owners must register every two years to be eligible to vote.

Balloting—Rules for absentee voting were revised by the Rhode Island General Assembly last spring to make it possible for more men in the armed forces to cast ballots this fall. One change provides that ballots must reach the Secretary of State in Providence by the second Monday after election, instead of the Monday following Election Day. Another provides that ballots shall not be thrown out for insufficient postage.

The procedure is to write the Secretary of State and ask for an application blank for an absentee ballot. The blank should be returned promptly. The ballot will be mailed to the address given as soon as it is printed. It must be filled out before a notary public and two witnesses (a commissioned officer will not do), and be postmarked not later than Election Day. It will be counted if it arrives in Providence by Nov. 16.

Maine

(Absentee voting permitted for general election, Sept. 14, and also at party primaries. This year's primaries were held June 15.)

Registration — Personal appearance to register is required. The law provides that every person whose name has not been entered upon the voting lists in any city in accord with provisions hereof must, if he desires to vote, appear in person at a place of registration and prove that he possesses all the qualifications of a voter. However, where selectmen act as a board of registration, whereby they may place on the rolls the name of anyone they are convinced is entitled to vote.

In cities, personal appearance is required. No provision to register by mail has been made. Registration, once made, is permanent unless the home address is changed.

Final date for registration before the Sept. 14 election varies according to the size of the community. In cities over 50,000 population, registration is possible every secular day of the year up to 9 p. m. of the thirteenth day prior to election. In many communities, registration is possible to within a few days of the election, or even (in towns under 500 voters) up to the closing time of the polls.

Balloting—The soldier or other member of the armed services wishing to vote in Maine's September election must apply, or have someone apply for him, for an application for an absentee ballot. This application is made to the town or city clerk of the community in which he lives. On receipt of the application, he fills it out and returns it to the town or city clerk, who then sends him an absentee ballot on which he casts his vote.

Under an amendment to the law, adopted by the Legislature in February, 1941, members of the armed forces may mark their ballots and swear to them before any commissioned officer whether within or outside the State. Other persons using absentee ballots still must follow the previous procedure whereby ballots must be sworn to within the state before someone authorized to administer oaths or outside the state by a notary having a seal.

The ballots must be mailed, after marking, in time to arrive before the closing of the polls on Election Day. It is also required that they be sent by registered mail, with return receipt requested, postage prepaid. All ballots reaching the clerk of the town or city after the closing of the polls will be destroyed unopened.

New Hampshire

Unless Congress acts to set aside the State laws, New Hampshire's men in the armed services will not be able to vote at the primary election, Sept. 15, or at the general election, Nov. 3.

Under New Hampshire election laws, absentee voting is permitted only for President, and there will be no Presidential election for another two years.

Since eligible citizens may register for voting right up to Primary and Election Day, soldiers or sailors who happen to be on leave over either Election Day probably could register the day before, if need be.

Vermont

(Absentee voting permitted for primary election, Sept. 8, and also for general election, Nov. 3.)

Registration—If a serviceman is not at present a qualified voter but is 21 years of age and has resided in the State for one year (actual residence in Vermont plus present service in armed force), he can become a qualified voter by taking the freeman's oath before a commissioned officer of the Army or Navy or any other officer qualified to administer oaths, provided (1) said official forthwith notifies the town clerk of the town where serviceman resides that such oath has been taken, (2) the date oath was taken, (3) he requests name be placed on the check list. Oath may be obtained from town clerk of town or city where last resided.

Balloting—Request for absent voter's ballot must be made to clerk of town or city where residence is held. This may be in the soldier's own handwriting, or, if he prefers and is stationed not further than the fourth postal zone, he may secure an official application for ballots from the town clerk. Members of the armed forces are advised to have their applications for ballots in town clerk's hands at least 11 days before date of either election to allow mailing time.

For primary ballots, applicant must state party affiliation.

Having received ballots, the service voters must follow instructions for voting which accompany them, taking them to a commissioned officer for administering the necessary oath printed on the return envelope. The officer must sign the affidavit with his official title in the space provided, and the voter, or course, must sign also.

The ballots must reach the town or city clerk before the close of the polls on election day.

This is the second of three articles. The third will appear tomorrow.

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE
August 20-21-22
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CLARK & MILLS ELECTRIC CO.
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Egan's Market
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SUMMER STORAGE for WINTER GARMENTS
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Laval Plays Upon Emotions; Welcomes Prisoners Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, France, Aug. 14—Chief of Government Pierre Laval is resorting to emotional appeal in his efforts to persuade French workers to accept war factory jobs in Germany.

In a dramatic ceremony at Compiègne this week, he welcomed home the first contingent of 1,000 French war prisoners who, by agreement, are being exchanged for French war workers. The ceremony was well staged and had as a backdrop, the forest of Compiègne, already famous for armistices which terminated two world wars for France.

There was a moment of tense emotion as the war prisoners in their faded uniforms faced across the platform their countrymen going to take their places. At this moment M. Laval appeared and delivered a carefully worded speech of welcome to the returning prisoners and to "the workers who have permitted their liberation."

First Light on Terms

From M. Laval's speech those present and all France learned for the first time the terms of the agreement of the "relief." Germany, needing 150,000 specialized workers, agreed to the one-sided arrangement of sending back one agricultural worker for every three industrial workers going to Germany. As many thousand workers have gone or signed up to go to Germany under the "relief," the Compiègne encounter was hoped by Vichy to strike the popular imagination and speed up departures for Germany.

M. Laval called this "the first relief" but he said there was no chance for a mass return of the 1,200,000 French prisoners still in German camps "Germany is engaging all its men in gigantic and victorious combats," M. Laval said and the "hour of mass liberation is past."

As though offering excuses for the fact that he has been unable to accomplish what has been paramount in French post-armistice policy—namely the release of French war prisoners—M. Laval argued that to transport home all of the war prisoners now in Germany would require very many trains. There is, he said, not enough rolling stock available to meet even national needs.

Draft Into Factories

The French public was therefore not surprised to learn that there has been some discussion of the possibility of Germany drafting French war prisoners into Reich war factories. This topic was broached warily in a Parisian Nazi-controlled newspaper which asked:

"Is there a means of authorizing prisoners now working in German factories to exchange their state of captivity against freely engaged contracts by which they will have usual conditions, including vacations, in France? This would be a considerable amelioration and Premier Laval, when the sensational innovation was reported said that it was on the eve of realization."

Under international war prisoner agreement this would indeed be an innovation, but this whole question of war prisoners under the prolonged armistice is being handled in an entirely new way. In view of the large numbers of specialized German workers needed to take advantage of the war factories in Russian industrial regions now in German hands some such innovation to provide men to fill their places is well within the possibilities.

Only 3,000 to Germany

Herein is a reflection of the fact that Germany has not been able to obtain the requisite number of war workers from France. The fact that 1,000 war prisoners were released would, according to the three-against-one agreement, mean that only 3,000 had gone to Germany, despite German claims of higher figures. At the same time, it is seen as a harbinger of further collaboration steps.

An interview given recently by Fernand de Brinon, French general delegate in Occupied France, has led the French public to believe that far-reaching agreements between France and Germany are to be expected. Referring to conversations in Paris between M. Laval and German representatives, M. de Brinon said "if no grave events prevent, M. Laval's government is very close to obtaining essential results."

Since that interview was given, however, there has been a revival ot attacks on German soldiers in Occupied France and an order has been published by the German police informing the French populace that if it does not succeed in helping to discover the "terrorist machinations" that the German police "will take measures through which the whole populace will suffer."

Second Daughter For Lindberghs

DETROIT, Aug. 14 (AP)—A daughter was born yesterday at Henry Ford Hospital to Anne Morrow Lindbergh, wife of Charles A. Lindbergh, the Detroit Free Press says. Mr. Lindbergh could not be reached and the hospital refused to confirm or deny the report.

The child was the fifth born to the famous flier and his wife and their second daughter. Their first child, Charles A., Jr., was kidnaped and slain in 1932.

Mr. Lindbergh now is employed by Ford as a consultant at the Willow Run bomber plant.

NWLB to Get Added Authority Over War Industry Wages

Continued from Page 1

come back to work, although the prospect today was that this would not be necessary.

Sixth Plant Taken

The Bayonne plant is the sixth taken over by the Government in the last year. The others were the North American Aviation Company in Inglewood, Calif., the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company in Kearny, N. J., Air Associates, Inc., in Bendix, N. J., the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, and the three plants of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation in Long Island City, N. Y., Newark, N. J., and Hatboro, Pa. The Toledo, Peoria, and Western Railroad, which refused to abritrate a strike dispute, is the only property still in Federal possession.

It is evident that the Government's quick decision to take possession of the Bayonne plant was related as much to the wage-stabilization policy as to the urgency of resuming production. Prior to the NWLB's recommendation to the White House, William Davis, Chairman, conferred yesterday with Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, who is advising the President on his wage program.

The action which followed has the effect of giving the NWLB final arbitral powers over wages—powers which may be soon buttressed by an Executive Order to include control over wages outside war industries as a wide protection against inflation.

As the Navy took possession of the General Cable Corporation factory today, it designated Admiral H. G. Bowen to be in charge of operations. Admiral Bowen was placed in charge of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company plant from Aug. 25, 1941, to Jan. 6, 1942, when production was halted because of management-labor difficulties.

Republic Steel Signs

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14 (AP)—Republic Steel Corporation announced today it has signed a contract with the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Steel Workers of America, incorporating 44-cent daily pay raises recently ordered by the War Labor Board.

The agreement came more than five years after the "Little Steel" strike for recognition—a strike which kept almost 1,000,000 workers in seven states idle for six weeks and then collapsed.

During the strike, Republic's Chairman—Tom Mercer Girdler—refused a signed agreement with the union, declaring:

"Before I sign a C. I. O. contract, I'll go back to the farm and dig potatoes."

Mr. Girdler, now also Chairman of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, did not need to sign today's agreement. This was left to other officials of the nation's third largest steel producer.

G. E. Pay Boost

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—The General Electric Company announced a wage increase of 5½ cents an hour to all employees who are members of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers (C. I. O.) and an equivalent raise to salaried employees whose incomes are under $4,000 a year.

The increase is retroactive to April 8 and will affect about 125,000 employees in the company's 33 plants in the country.

Company spokesmen said that negotiations were now under way with a minority group of workers not members of the C. I. O. union.

The national office of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of the C. I. O. has announced that representatives of its locals in General Electric Co. plants have voted to recommend to the local units acceptance of a 5½-cents-an-hour wage boost offered by G. E.

Negotiations have been under way since February.

'No Authority'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Two labor members of the War Labor Board declared Aug. 13 the Board had no authority to review wage agreements voluntarily negotiated and that the exercise of such authority was another step toward placing collective bargaining in a straitjacket.

Thomas Kennedy and Emil Rieve, C. I. O. representatives on the Board, expressed their views in a concurring opinion in the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company case, in which the board issued a directive approving a wage increase of 5½ cents an hour with the explanation that the increase was in conformity with the wage formula adopted in the "Little Steel" decision last month.

At the time the agreement between the company and the union was executed, they said, "the Board did not, nor does it now, have the authority to review wage agreements voluntarily negotiated."

The Board opinion, however, written by Chairman William H. Davis, said "this case involves a dispute."

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Germans Drive Nearer to Caspian

Continued from Page 1

losses were given as two cruisers slightly damaged and 21 planes lost. United States Admiral Ernest J. King announced Aug. 10 that Allied losses then included a cruiser sunk and 2 cruisers, 2 destroyers and a transport damaged.

Tokyo's claims recalled its extravagant reports of Allied losses in the Coral Sea and Midway battles, which bore no resemblance to the facts.

The Japanese vessels attacked in New Guinea waters presumably were heading towards the Solomons from Salamaua, their chief base in New Guinea, or from Rabaul or Gasmata, in New Britain. The latter are some 700 miles northwest of the Talugi area, where the Marines landed on three islands in the southeastern Solomons Aug. 7 and Salamaua is about 850 miles to the west.

All three of the enemy-held ports have been pounded during Allied aerial assaults which started against Japanese communications and reinforcement bases simultaneously with the attack on the Solomons.

Heretofore, attacks have been for the most part on port installations and airdromes, but with the latest assaults the action has moved eastward out to sea.

Four Japanese ships were left sinking or in flames on Aug. 12 in an attack on Rabaul and some 2,000 miles farther to the west Allied bombers earlier sank a merchantman and damaged two other ships, one of them a destroyer.

Unofficial reports her said the Marines were striking deeper into the jungles wresting beachheads from the Japanese on the three islands—believed here to be Florida, Guadalcanal, and Malaita.

By a Staff Artist

Battle Lines in Russia

Black arrows indicate new Nazi advances into Caucasus area and toward the Caspian Sea. White arrows show main points of Russian resistance. The approximate battle front is indicated by broken line.

Battle in Russia:

Soviets Fall Back In Caucasus Area

Moscow dispatches acknowledged that Russian troops in the Caucasus had fallen back before Nazi columns driving toward the Black Sea port of Novorossik and the Grozny oil fields. The Soviet noon communiqué reported, however, that Russian artillery, pounding steadily attacking German forces on the flanks of the Stalingrad Front had knocked out more than 100 tanks, 35 armored cars and 350 trucks.

All enemy assaults were repulsed with heavy losses, two complete German companies being wiped out in one attack and 600 men being killed in another, it was claimed.

Unofficial Soviet advices, however, reported later that the Germans actually had broken through and reached the Don below Kletskaya, 75 miles northwest of Stalingrad, only to be hurled back by a Russian counterattack.

The German controlled Paris Radio reported that part of Stalingrad was in flames after intensive Nazi air attacks.

Northwest of Moscow the Russians reported they had slain 3,000 Germans in two days of fierce fighting during which they captured an unidentified place which the Nazis had held for more than a year.

Red Star, Soviet Army organ, said the Germans had counter-attacked 11 times in an unsuccessful attempt to recapture the point, situated on the shore of a lake (perhaps Lake Ilmen.)

Two hundred miles southwest of Moscow, in the Bryansk sector, dispatches from the front said, the Russians struck out with fresh forces, smashing into the Germans with tanks and infantry and forcing them to retire under a smokescreen after abandoning 56 firing points.

Russian Planes Down Enemy Craft

Indications that the Germans were trying to reinforce their positions northwest of Moscow by air to meet the sudden Russian offensive threat were seen in reports that Soviet fliers had attacked a fleet of 20 big German transport planes escorted by three fighters, bringing down six of the enemy craft.

In the Caucasus, German troops driving down the Rostov-Baku Railway toward the Caspian Sea were acknowledged to be within 140 miles of the Grozny oil fields after a swift 50-mile advance from Cherkessk.

The communiqué also disclosed that another Nazi column aimed at Novorossisk had cracked Russian positions at one point near Krasnodar, some 65 miles from the Black Sea coast, forcing Soviet troops to fall back to a new line of defense.

Heavy fighting also was reported continuing in the Maikop oil fields south of Krasnodar, where a Nazi spearhead is pointed at the Black Sea port of Tuapse.

The German column thrusting toward Grozny was reported Thursday night to have reached Mineralnye Vody, only 24 hours after breaking through Soviet defenses at Cherkessk, 50 miles to the west.

While one communiqué referred to continued fighting around Mineralnye Vody, indicating that there had been no marked change in the lines there overnight, the Russians said they were greatly outnumbered and the situation appeared grave.

The German High Command said in its account of developments that the Russians were resisting fiercely in Caucasus Mountain passes guarding the way to the Black Sea coast, and reported that the Red Army was attacking heavily at Voronezh and northwest and southwest of Moscow.

"In the Caucasus district," a Nazi communiqué said, "the enemy, exploiting mountainous terrain which is particularly favorable for defense, is still putting up resistance in order to cover his retreat on the sea route from the North Caucasus ports.

"The attack of German troops is nevertheless progressing well."

Mediterranean:

Sinking Claims Of Axis Denied

London dispatches quoted unofficial British sources as saying they had received assurances from the Admiralty that Axis tales of huge damage inflicted on Allied vessels in the Mediterranean were "inaccurate" and that "no reliance should be placed in them."

The Italian High Command reported that "in further operations" against a British convoy in the Mediterranean, Italian naval and and air forces have sunk a cruiser, a destroyer, 3 merchant ships, and 4 other ships.

The communiqué added that German air and naval ships have sunk four British merchantmen and that Italian planes scored two torpedo hits on a battleship sailing toward Gibraltar.

An aircraft carrier reported hit on Aug. 11 and identified as the Furious, was said to have returned to Gibraltar.

All of the Italian successes were scored, the Fascist announcement said, at a cost of two medium warships damaged, one badly, and 19 planes.

Heavy Sinkings Claimed by Italy

The Italian communiqué apparently purported to give sinkings and damage in addition to that already reported.

In that case Italian claims totaled:

Sunk: aircraft carrier Eagle, 3 cruisers, 2 destroyers, and 21 merchantships;

Damaged: 2 battleships, 2 aircraft carriers, and an unspecified number of other vessels.

Claims in the Rome communiqués were for both German and Italian naval and air forces.

Except for the sinking of the Eagle and the new announcement of the loss of the Manchester and the Polish destroyer, there was no confirmation for any of these Axis tabulations.

Even on the basis of the Berlin Radio, Italian claims appeared to be a palpable exaggeration. A German radiocast said there were 21 merchantmen in the convoy—the number claimed by the Italians now as sunk alone—and bracketed 19 of these as sunk or damaged.

Ships Reach Malta, British Report Says

The official British report on the great naval action which Axis sources have reported raging since Tuesday, said "the operations resulted in supplies and reinforcements" reaching Malta.

The communiqué declared a force of enemy cruisers which sought to intercept the big convoy was attacked by British aircraft and turned back.

At least one Axis submarine has been sunk in this action, in addition to the one already announced after sinking of the Eagle, it added.

The Manchester was a 9,400-ton cruiser completed Aug. 4, 1938. It usually carried 700 men. Its main battery consisted of 12 6-inch guns. Carrying three planes, it was one of six of the Newcastle class of cruisers.

The British communiqué hinted at the possibility of further British losses in a "dangerous operation of this type."

Lull in Egypt:

British Bombers Raid Axis Camps

Dispatches from Cairo quoted a British headquarters communiqué as saying daylong British fighter-bomber attacks on Axis camps and vehicles had taken place, but that the land front in North Africa had lapsed into complete inactivity.

At least one self-propelled enemy lighter, of the type which German General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has been using to replenish his men and arms from across the Mediterranean, was sunk by Royal Air Force light bombers off the African coast, the communiqué said.

Meanwhile, fliers who took part in Tuesday's American Air Force bombing of three Italian cruisers at the Greek Harbor of Pylos reported that one of the ships, hit squarely with two 1,000-pound bombs, would be out of operation for a long time.

A second cruiser was set afire and a third damaged in the 1,300-mile round-trip attack.

Taking off Tuesday afternoon from a secret airfield somewhere in the Middle East, four-motored B-24's of the 98th Bombardment Group under the command of Col. Hugo Rush, carried out the attack.

Norwich Raided:

Large Fires Set, Germans Report

The German High Command claimed in a Berlin broadcast that Nazi planes started large fires Thursday night in an attack on Norwich, England.

It reported a British torpedo-boat and a hulk used as a barracks sunk in other air attacks in waters south of Dartmouth during daylight attacks along the South Coast of England.

Some British planes were said to have attacked Western Germany and the Northwestern German coastal area.

Japanese Halted:

Chinese Triumph In Three Clashes

Two hundred Japanese were killed or wounded and several light Japanese vessels sunk on Aug. 7 when an enemy force tried to cross the Wu River south of Tsingtien in Chekiang Province, the Chinese High Command announced today, according to advices from Chungking.

The enemy suffered another 300 casualties in a clash north of Lungyu, also in Chekiang, the communiqué added.

In Kiangsi Province, the Chinese advanced slightly toward a position north of Kweiki, it was said.

Three Ships Sunk:

Survivors Land At Brazilian Port

Reports from Recife that survivors of two British and one Norwegian ship had been landed in Brazil brought to 425 today the Associated Press tabulation of United Nations and neutral ship sinkings in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

Eighty-seven survivors of the three ships were landed and the name sof the ships were published by permission of the Brazilian censor. They were 46 survivors of the 4,694-ton British freighter Treminnard, 11 from the 6,221-ton British tanker Tricula, and 30 from the 6,161-ton Norwegian tanker Havesten.

The dispatch did not make clear whether these ships had been sunk by an Axis surface raider reported in the South Atlantic or by submarines. Cruisers and warplanes were reported on the hunt for the raider after at least two United Nations vessels radioed they had been attacked 1,000 miles east of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Housewives Can Aid Truck Conservation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Government called upon housewives today to aid the war effort by demanding fewer services from delivery trucks.

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, urged housewives to space their purchases to make fewer trips necessary, carry their own packages whenever possible, and otherwise co-operate with the program to keep trucks and tires running longer. By doing this, Mr. Eastman said, housewives "will be doing their country a real service in this emergency." He added:

"It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the present supply of trucks must be made to last for the duration of the war."

Awards Annulled

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 (AP)—Unemployment awards of more than $415,000 to C. I. O. waterfront unionists, growing out of work losses during two 1939 San Francisco labor disputes, were annulled Thursday by the State District Court of Appeals.

The powerful C. I. O. longshoremen's union, fathered by Harry Bridges, brought suit to collect the compensation.

The unemployment insurance act specifically excludes strikers from receiving benefit payments.

Longshoremen contended they had left their posts because their contract called for the dock checkers to be on duty, and failure to have them there was an employers' breach of contract.

South Pacific Offensive Is Graduated

Continued from Page 1

coming apparent had been taken into consideration by the Japanese. They had planned to push farther south from the Solomons. Possession of the New Hebrides, and New Caledonia with its rich yield of copper was their goal, but the Coral Sea action crumped their aspirations.

Japan was not able to deny the United States bases in the New Hebrides, and realized they constituted a potential threat to its partially achieved plan to dominate all the groups of islands lying northeast of Australia. A base of this nature located only a few hundred miles from the Solomons, gives the United States a springboard from which a move can be projected against the most southern point Japan had seized—Tulagi.

Consequently, the Japanese must have vigorously set about strengthening Tulagi's defenses, with the result that our Marines are meeting stiff opposition.

It has been revealed that the Marine landing force engaged in the present operation had undergone strenuous training not only in landing procedure, but in jungle warfare.

The Marines always have specialized in marksmanship. Seldom is a Marine of any length of service seen who does not possess a medal or two attesting his skill with a rifle. But stress has been placed on quick shooting, and locating snipers camouflaged in trees—a favorite trick used by the Japanese in this war.

The mechanics of getting ashore and establishing themselves is an old story to our Marines. The type of landing craft required, and the technique of using it was perfected years ago.

There has been some press comment on the meaning of a statement that the Marines are using "heavy caliber" weapons. Positive clarification of this point must come from the Navy Department, but reference to reports covering Marine landing drills in the days of peace will disclose that the Navy and Marines between them can get a 5-inch gun ashore and in action in an incredibly short length of time.

Tulagi attack is the beginning of the long-anticipated drive designed to throw the Japanese out of the bases they promptly seized to the southward of their mandated islands. They knew what they wanted and had the strength to attain their ends until the Coral Sea repulse brought to a halt their drive to the southward.

Tulagi has a fine, safe harbor, and once in our possession we will be provided with a foothold from which further offensives can be projected. The next objective probably will be the Japanese base on Bougainville Island at the northwest end of the Solomon group. Then the strongly held bases in the Bismarck Archipelago seized by Japan early in the war.

With the reduction of these bases, Japanese positions in Eastern New Guinea will be untenable, and all danger of a Nipponese descent on northeastern Australia will be removed.

Following a period devoted to the necessary consolidation of positions attained, United States forces will be in a position to proceed with the reduction of Japanese bases in the Caroline and Marshall Groups.

Once the Japanese are ejected from these islands, the whole Pacific picture will begin to clear. It will be only a matter of time before Japanese communications in the China Sea will be open to attack, and attainment of this objective will spell the beginning of Japan's collapse.

This extensive campaign is not going to be easily or quickly completed. The Japanese have proved themselves capable opponents, and the operations of our forces will be delayed at times by the difficulties attendant on the long line of communication involved. There will be setbacks, there will be critical phases, but we have begun to move, and eventually our goal will be attained.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or the naval service at large.

World-Wide Unity of Labor Seen in Anglo-American Plan

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 14—British and American labor co-operation is progressing to the point where it may well surpass any trade union movement yet evolved, according to developments disclosed here.

The meeting between the representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the British Trade Unions Congress scheduled for Sept. 23 in New York is already being hailed here by some as the most important trade union conference ever held. And its importance is not lessened by the fact that the American Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Railway Brotherhoods of the United States have now asked the T. U. C. for an opportunity to be included in the meeting. The meeting is the first of the Anglo-American Trade Union Committee formed a few weeks ago by the A. F. of L. and the T. U. C. The T. U. C., incidentally, has referred the C. I. O. request to the A. F. of L.

The British Trades Union Congress has chosen its five representatives, headed by Sir Walter Citrine, for the New York Conference. At the same time it is publicized here that Daniel Tobin of A. F. of L. is conferring with President Roosevelt before departing to address the annual Trades Union Congress in Britain the first week in September.

These events coincide with cables flashing across the Atlantic probing to see if national labor differences, such as that between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., cannot be ironed out as a helpful first step in quest for the far bigger goal of an internatioanl labor accord.

These steps are seen as opening up new horizons for labor organization, first on Anglo-American scale, then on the Anglo-American-Soviet, then among the United Nations, and finally on a world-wide basis.

But equally they have focused attention on the great problems to be overcome. Already this week the British trade union movement has done just what it has hitherto sought to avoid—being drawn closer into America's own internal labor controversy.

Mr. Tobin, in attending the conference of the British T. U. C., with which all major British unions are affiliated, will doubtless find some sharp differences between British union leaders and the union rank and file.

But it doesn't look here today as though organizing labor on an international scale is going to be effective without some bold change of ideas.

The British T. U. C. is being told quite bluntly here today that launching of the Anglo-American trade union committee in New York will be but a shadow of what it ought be unless the British representatives do their best to insist that they are dealing with the whole American trade union movement.

Briefly the present proposal for the set up of the Anglo-American trade union committee is five representatives of the British T. U. C. and five representatives of the A. F. of L., with the A. F. of L. having the privilege of according representation to the C. I. O. and the railroad brotherhoods of the United States, and other American labor bodies unaffiliated with the A. F. of L. The C. I. O. and the Railway Brotherhoods have now in effect sought British intervention in obtaining representation for them on the Anglo-American committee.

The T. U. C. has replied that it would welcome the widening of American representation but prefers to leave the matter to the A. F. of L. and not be involved in the American labor controversy.

But an editorial in the liberal Manchester Guardian claims that a far smaller proportion of American workers under the war production drive for organization are members of the A. F. of L. than are members of the C. I. O., and adds:

"If the British T. U. C. were to maintain an exclusive alliance, a wrong idea would be given American workers."

The Manchester Guardian puts considerable onus on the British T. U. C. actively to use its influence to solve this problem.

Similarly T. U. C. chiefs here are being urged by the rank and file of British labor to use the T. U. C. conference in Britain and the New York conference to press strongly for early formation of an Anglo - American - Soviet trade union committee to which the A. F. of L. so far refuses to agree.

U. S. Forces Showdown With Japan in Pacific

Continued from Page 1

to catch the Japanese Fleet where it wanted it some day and to go forward with the task of whittling down enemy naval strength.

It is pointed out here that the diminution of Japanese naval power will aid greatly the announced Allied objective of pushing the Japanese out of conquered territory. Not only will it permit the Allies to operate with greater impunity over large areas of strategic waters, but it will mean that Japanese supply ships will be less strongly protected and therefore more vulnerable to Allied plane, surface raider, and submarine attack.

Conquest of the seaplane base at Tulagi would seem to indicate that this whole port is either in Allied hands or will be there shortly. Control of Tulagi would give the Allies a badly needed naval base.

As things now stand, the Allies apparently are in a position to bring increasing aerial and naval pressure against the enemy. Planes from Kokum Airport can range over the entire Solomon area.

Parachute Attack

Much interest has been aroused in military and naval circles here by the report that the first wave of the American attack had been launched by Marine parachutists. If this is so, it means these troops may have been air-ferried for nearly a thousand miles, since it is not thought likely that the limited aircraft carrier space available in the Southwestern Pacific was utilized to carry transport planes.

At no time have the Germans ever sent paracute troops over any such distance, the longest hops having been made during the conquest of Norway.

On the basis of information now available, the Japanese apparently were attacked by land-based planes, carrier-based planes, the guns of the fleet, parachute troops, and Marines operating from invasion boats.

Justice's Dual Role Subject of Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, a ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee, inquired Aug. 13 whether Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy could "legally enjoy the dual role of a judge and a commissioned officer in the Army."

In a letter to Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson he sought details of Lieutenant Colonel Murphy's status, and declared:

"I presume that Justice Murphy does not draw his salary as a member of the Court while in the Army. Does that make him a 'dollar-a-year judge?' and, vice-versa, if he yields his Army pay, does that make him a 'dollar-a-year soldier?' Are such arrangements legal? Is that a dangerous precedent to set?"

Indians and the New Crisis

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Gandhi resorts, as there is every prospect of his doing, to his hitherto successful tactics of self-immolation through fasting.

It is true that he had to rely in this almost entirely upon publicity, his material resources being otherwise negligible, but, the Government of India in the past has entirely failed to deprive him of this weapon, and it is highly doubtful whether the exigencies of the present situation will enable any adequate change now to take place.

[According to some news agency dispatches the Government of India has already prohibited the printing or publication by Indian newspapers of news about the civil disobedience campaign or about measures taken by the Government against it.]

Moslem Faction Strong

On the other hand high cast Hindus to whom Mr. Gandhi chiefly appeals, although politically overwhelming in their influence, constitute numerically only a small element in the vast population of India.

The Moslems' opposition in particular is led by Mohammed Ali Jinnah and other members of the All-India Moslem League and this opposition is no longer unorganized as in the past.

The Moslem League has learned since 1937 when local government under Indian constitutional reform scheme became largely dominated by the Congress Party something of what would be in store for it if Mr. Gandhi's movement were allowed to succeed, and it will undoubtedly endeavor to prevent this.

Although it may be disputed therefore to what extent Mr. Jinnah really controls the 70,000,000 or 80,000,000 Indian Moslems there is no doubt that here is an element already powerful and likely in future to grow in importance despite the general backward conditions of the Moslems.

Many Moslems in Army

The fact that the Moslems occupy a very important, if not a majority, of positions in the Indian Army and are doing splendid war service for the Allied cause further adds to their importance.

The position of the Sikhs is somewhat different. Their fear of being overwhelmed by vastly larger Moslem community in the event of success of Mr. Jinnah's plan for creation of an independent national region for his coreligionists tends to throw them into the arms of the Congress Party. But against this is to be set their own fighting instincts which renders them highly averse to the pacifism of Mr. Gandhi.

Some 40,000,000 untouchables, also one or two million industrial workers, now for the first time beginning to be organized, cannot be counted on absolutely by either side, but their sympathies have tended so far to be with the Government of India.

Seventy or eighty millions of people of semi-independent Indian States are another uncertain factor. Mr. Gandhi's influence with them is by no means negligible, but up to the present has only slightly undermined that of their own rulers who, upon the whole, are strongly pro-British.

Meanwhile the British position has been substantially strengthened by liberal measures lately taken to reinforce independent Indian elements in the Government at New Delhi.

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Nazi Prisoner-Work Plan Short of 10 P. C. Total

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Fighting French headquarters said yesterday the Germans had rejected a Vichy plea for the release of 5,000 war prisoners for "special duties, including the manning of anti-aircraft batteries at explosives factories which are working for Germany."

He said the largest explosive plant is in Unoccupied France at Bourges where "the spirit is very good from the Allied point of view."

The spokesman said the 1,000 war prisoners just returned by the Germans to France were middle-aged agricultural laborers, most of them with large families, who are less inclined to participate in anti-German activities than younger, unencumbered men.

In the face of a German request for 350,000 French laborers to work in factories of the Reich, he said a report by the Comité des Forges, large French industrialists' organization, showed that only 20,000 had gone.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Vichy barter in human merchandise — the exchange of French war prisoners for workers who are willing to be employed in Germany — has encountered increasing difficulties.

Now the details of the arrangement show that even if the plan worked out at the full scope demanded by the Nazis it would result in freeing only one tenth of the Frenchmen held as German prisoners of war.

For one of the most recent releases, involving 1,000 prisoners, has been accompanied by the disclosure that the Laval-Hitler deal provides for freeing one French soldier for each three Frenchmen who "volunteer" to work for Germany. The Nazis have demanded 350,000. They are getting only a small fraction of that number. But even if the German demand were fulfilled, it would mean he release of only about 120,000 French prisoners of war.

Readaptation Difficult

Material living conditions of the prisoners have somewhat improved. The prisoners must be kept fit to work in factories and on fields. Yet, the mental strain under which these "forgotten men" are living becomes worse from month to month. The readaptation of returning war prisoners to normal living conditions will be one of the most complicated issues France faces after the war.

The actual number of French war prisoners taken by the German has never been stated with complete exactness. German propagandists spoke of 2,000,000 or 1,800,000 French prisoners, but in September, 1941, a Vichy official declared that 1,257,000 French soldiers remained in German hands while 300,000 had been liberated. Among the released prisoners were wounded, fathers of more than four children, members of the medical corps, veterans of the first world war, members of families of which one person fought with the Germans in Russia. Many thousand prisoners passed on in German prison camps, but it can be assumed that the total of French prisoners was not higher than 1,600,000.

The Nazis, after the French capitulation, concentrated on the French prisoners in Frontstalags—improvised camps—in Occupied France, where the transports to Germany were organized. Prison camps had been established in Germany which eventually had been divided in 21 Wehrkreise—war district—each containing one or several central camps. Noncommissioned officers and privates were interned in Stammlagern—Stalags—centers of 50,000-120,000 men, while officers are held in special Offizierslagern-Oflags.

Officers' Prison

Officers with general rank have been imprisoned in the old fortress of Königstein in Saxonia. It is from this mountain-fort that Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud made his sensational escape. While on the German side, military authorities, the commanding officers, of the Wehrkreise, supervise the camps, Vichy has nominated a civil ambassador, former Deputy Georges Scapini, who was blinded in the last war, to head the prisoners' office in Berlin.

After the meeting in Montoire, where Hitler and Marshal Philippe Pétain inaugurated the policy of collaboration, the French thought that their prisoners would be allowed to return. Yet, it was in the months that followed the joint declaration of Hitler and Marshal Pétain that Germany organized the systematic exploitation of French prisoners. Then the French prisoners, in groups of 100 to 1,000, were allotted to different work projects such as swamp draining, road building, railway construction and especially to agricultural work.

In the spring of 1941 the chief of the German labor organization, D. Friedrich Syrup, stated that 95 per cent of the prisoners were occupied in agricultural work and only 5 per cent in industry or transportation. Lack of German manpower, however, induced the Germans to use an increasing number of war prisoners in industrial work.

Early in 1942, the same authority declared that more than 50 per cent of the prisoners worked in factories, railways, and at similar tasks. As many of the French are technically more skilled than Russian prisoners, the percentage of industrial workers among them is even higher. The German general Ritter von Loeb declared that "the prisoners furthered Germany's war effort by 15 per cent." And yet, the output of a war prisoner lags far behind that of a free or, at all events, paid worker. War prisoners are said to produce only 40 per cent of the normal output.

Relative Camp Conditions

Of the millions of prisoners who fell into German hands, the Poles and the Russians are certainly the most unhappy, but the French are not much better off. Living conditions are relatively tolerable in German camps of British prisoners. The Nazis are afraid that in case of bad treatment British authorities will retaliate against German soldiers in British camps.

British prisoners, moreover, receive considerably more supplementary food than do the French prisoners. The French live almost entirely on the insufficient food rations allocated by the Germans. The food is badly prepared. The nutritive value of prisoner rations in German camps is evaluated at 900 calories a day, whereas 2,500 calories are needed for a normal working man's allowance.

The organization of working squads among prisoners has somewhat improved their living conditions. Working in fields and in factories has brought French prisoners in closer contact with German civilians, who proved to be much more humane than the Nazi administration. Again and again, however, the Nazis reminded the German population that prisoners were "enemies and members of inferior races" and had to be treated accordingly. Many Germans have been punished because they acted as if prisoners were just human beings and not slaves.

German Contradiction

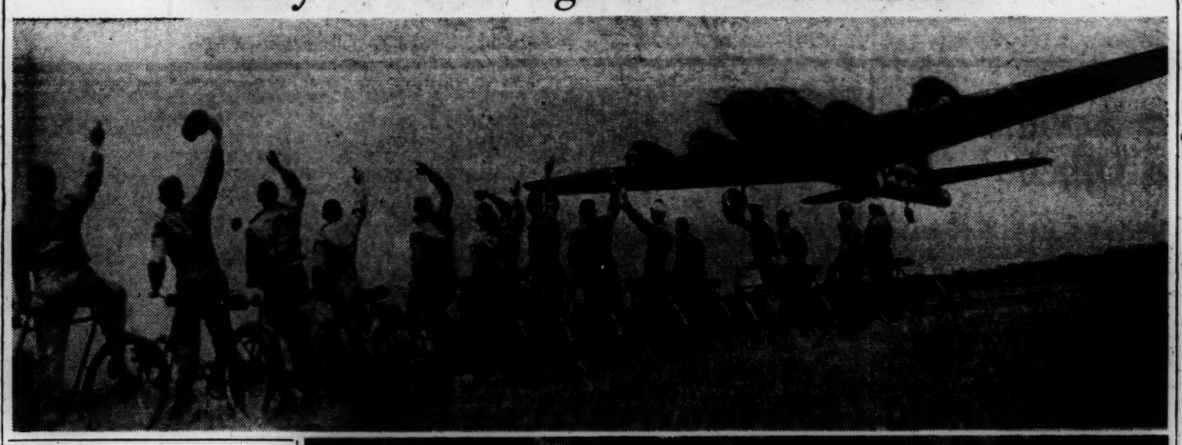
It did not appear contradictory to the Nazi mind to treat the French as an inferior race and, at the same time, to subject them to systematic Nazi propaganda. Nazi propagandists attempted to gain favor with the French by segregating the colored soldiers from the whites, the Jews from the non-Jews, and the soldiers of Flemish, Breton, Walloon and Lorrain origin from the other Frenchmen. These attempts, however, failed. French prisoners proved their national solidarity. The Nazis were more successful in winning Fascist-minded French officers for the National Socialist cause. Several French generals, among them Henri Fernand Dentz, who later fought the British in Syria, and Alphonse Juin, commander in chief in North Africa, were released from German prison camps after having signed a declaration not to fight against Germany.

Nazi propaganda was less successful among the younger officers and among the "rank and file," although many French prisoners have been deeply impressed by German efficiency and organization. Yet, John Maloney, in an uncensored report on German prison camps, pointed out that in July, 1940, a poll in a French officers' camp showed that 85 per cent of the interned still preferred immediate release to a British victory. In June, 1941, however, the same officers were willing to remain two years longer in captivity if by doing so they would help England to win the war.

Many philanthropic organizations such as the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. have continually tried to improve living conditions in the camps. They have partly been successful. Delegates of the Vichy Government have visited the prisoners and several improvements are due to the intervention of Vichy Ambassador Scapini. Widely known French artists and entertainers have toured the prison camps and have given numerous performances. The prisoners themselves endeavored to struggle against the hardships and the monotony. Popular universities have been organized, especially in officers' camps, where university men are lecturing for the prisoners. Vichy has recognized these camp-universities, which have the right to distribute degrees for philosophy, law, and languages.

These activities, according to recent reports from France, are of particular need in the face of the growing conviction that only the end of the war means release and that the prospect of freedom under the German war-work exchange scheme offers nothing to most of the men still held in German camps.

Ready for Drive Against Pan-Germanism



United States Signal Corps Photos from Harris & Ewing

'Happy Landings' Somewhere Across the Atlantic

A ground crew (above) waves to American bomber taking off from field base "over there." The soldiers find bikes simplify work and speed up things. "A package for Hitler" (below) is autographed by fliers and ground crew before being loaded into the ship's bomb rack.

America 'Over There' in a Big Way

WITH THE U. S. AIR FORCE IN BRITAIN, Aug. 14 (AP) — The sudden emergence of the United States Army Air Force in its first important operational moves from its British base, together with a successful raid by American heavy bombers on Axis shipping off Greece, shows that the United States has assembled a considerable force of airmen on the Enropean front.

A 1,000-mile tour of United States bases in Britain today made it clear to this correspondent that American engineering ingenuity is preparing for the offensive at a remarkable speed.

The United States air effort in this theater dwarfs by far anything previously attempted by any nation in trying to build up a vast striking force thousands of miles away from home. Plans are weeks ahead of schedule under the direction of Maj. Gen. Walter Hale Frank, Chief of the Service Command.

Thousands of American civilian technicians were working side by side with British laborers tearing famous old estates apart and laying runways across the parks. Giant hangars were rising from lawns which once were handsomely landscaped. Machine shops equal in size to some of the largest in the United States were rising. Highly skilled American aviation machinists were working as stevedores in their eagerness to speed the unloading of ships and get the shops built. Vast hangars and storerooms, partly underground, staffed by United States soldiers who within two weeks after moving in, unpacked and dispatched many carloads of spare parts to dispersal points in 48 hours.

General Frank, who is concerned with servicing and repairing warplanes and those of the Ferry Command as well as providing a pool of personnel and planes, has under his control the equivalent of several of the biggest airplane factories.

"We are going to service not only all our own planes but also all the American planes used by the RAF," he said. "The British will overhaul and repair any British planes the Americans will be using."

One of the principal stops was made at a huge base under construction jointly by an aircraft company and the Army. The company has been able to draw the most able machinists and aviation experts from other United States concerns. When completed the base will service every type of American plane.

Local residents are amazed by the gadgets the Americans brought to speed up work. These included a portable machine for X-raying planes to discover defects without dismantling the craft.

Although the establishment covers hundreds of acres, it is so well hidden that it could not be located when flying over the base.

Victory Fed to Reich: Can It Replace Potatoes?

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In all probability German civilian morale has been strengthened considerably by Nazi victories in Libya and Russia. But if the Nazis are to maintain this higher level of popular backing they must find some way to increase the public food supply before winter comes.

Apparently herculean efforts are being made to draw substantial food supplies from the Eastern Ukraine and other recently conquered territories. Some of these efforts are likely to succeed. But it is doubtful if they will be sufficient to prevent serious food shortages in the Reich this winter. No amount of military glory can compensate for continued hunger.

American journalists who were interned in Germany reported unanimously on their return to the United States recently that their nourishment in German hotels was insufficient. This despite the fact that their food allowances were 50 per cent higher than those of the native population. Since these journalists left the Third Reich, ney cuts in food rations have been introduced, affecting primarily the consumption of meat, bread, and potatoes.

The Nazis do not deny that the food situation is bad. They even warn that it may get worse in the near future. Reichs Marshal Hermann Göring, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, and other party chieftains put the whole blame on the severe weather last winter which destroyed a large part of the fall planting. But the dismissal of Food Minister Walther Darré proved that not even the top Nazis believed their own tale.

Reason for Situation

The real reason for the present situation is that the Nazis with their intent on military preparation between 1933 and 1939, wrecked German agriculture and, in the following years, extended their methods over conquered Europe. From Norway to the Balkans, farm production is hampered by lack of cattle fodder, lack of fertilizers, lack of labor, machinery, and fuel.

According to semi-official German findings, 80 per cent of all agricultural enterprises in the Third Reich were deficient in farm implements by the spring of 1941. In 1940, the unsatisfied investment needs of German agriculture was estimated by the German Institute for Business Research to amount to over $15,000,000,000. An additional $5,000,000,000 was considered necessary for improvement of fields, pastures, forests, and for regulation of rivers, brooks, lakes, and swamps. The money, however, was not appropriated. Not because the Nazis had qualms about issuing another 50,000,000,000 marks in bonds, but because neither the raw materials nor the labor required for the tasks were available.

Of all food restrictions, the one that hurts the Germans most is the scarcity of potatoes. The weekly ration per person has been reduced to 4½ pounds lately. This measure has been due less to undersized crops than to transportation hitches and to the enormously increased use of potatoes for industrial purposes, particularly for production of alcohol.

A few weeks ago Dr. Goebbels wrote in his weekly magazine Das Reich that in this war the German people were fighting for a "well-stacked breakfast, luncheon, and dinner table." But three years of fighting and many conquests, have brought a drastic depletion of the badly stocked tables.

Himmler Preparing

Of all the Nazis, including Hitler, Heinrich Himmler is the only one who has no illusions. He is convinced that the first serious military setback or a prolonged severe food crisis will result in an internal upheaval in Germany.

For nine years, therefore, he has been building up his 700,000-man SS formations, preparing to meet such an emergency.

From time to time the German High Command cites SS brigades for their outstanding bravery at the front. These brigades are mere token forces. The bulk of the 50 SS divisions is at home and in the conquered territories where they have ample opportunity to test their tactics on the civilian population.

In Germany proper they are, of course, somewhat restrained in that respect. But eyewitness reports of SS maneuvers in various German cities leave no doubt that the Elite Guard is being prepared for war at home.

The question whether the SS will shoot at fellow countrymen has to be answered in the affirmative. They will shoot for two reasons. First, because none of the Staffeln, as the SS units are called, is stationed in the region where its members were recruited. Second, because they will fight for their own lives. The SS provides not only the bodyguards for various Nazi leaders; it is the bodyguard of the whole Nazi system.

Last Internal Defense

Since June, 1934, the SS has become the last and only line of internal defense. Hence the steady, though carefully selected, increase in the SS formations and the granting of extraordinary privileges to members. The mutual hatred between the civilian population and the Army on one side and the Elite Guard on the other side has been fostered intentionally by Herr Himmler. This hatred guarantees him that his divisions will function in any emergency.

The food situation is not the only threat to the German home front by any means.

Advices from inside the Reich indicate that the RAF raids are having a greatly depressing effect. So have mounting casualties.

The number of wounded from Russia is said to be so large that available hospital space is insufficient.

In industry, discontent is not restricted to workers. Last April a law was issued threatening with the capital penalty any industrialist who was guilty of sabotage or who made "false returns on raw material, machinery or tools important in armament production." This law shows that all is not well with the class that was thought to have benefited particularly from Nazi rule. It also bears out how hard pressed for raw materials Germany is.

Share-Living-Space Move Follows Bombs

Overseas News Agency

Stockholm, Aug. 14

The German Labor Front begun a nation-wide campaign to popularize the plan of sharing living accommodations originated in Dusseldorf and other bombed German centers to overcome housing shortages resulting from the Royal Air Force's mass raids on German cities.

The plan is actually a scheme to ration living accommodations, according to information received here. Nazi leaders were quoted as considering it an essential part of the defense against increased air raids.

Under the scheme, Germans living in apartments must be satisfied with less space and give up rooms to those bombed out of their homes or evacuated from bombed or threatened cities.

Submarine Hunt By Canadian Navy In Convoys 'Good'

OTTAWA, Aug. 14 (AP)—Navy Minister Angus MacDonald said yesterday that the Royal Canadian Navy has enjoyed good submarine hunting in recent weeks, mainly on trans-Atlantic convoy duty.

He expressed the view at a press conference while commenting on a message of congratulation from A. V. Alexander, British First Lord of the Admiralty. He declined to say how many submarines were sunk.

Mr. MacDonald said that the Canadian, United States, and British navies were dividing trans-Atlantic convoy work about evenly and that the Canadians also were convoying north-south shipments to the Caribbean Sea.

He said 40,00 seamen are in the Canadian Navy and 1,000 new men were being added each month. The Navy has between 400 and 500 ships of all types, has commissioned 40 this year and has 60 more under construction. In addition, nearly 100 ships are being built for the British. Mr. MacDonald said that some of these, probably minesweepers and corvettes, probably would be turned over to the United States Navy by the British.

German Threats of Reprisals Tell Strength of Resistance

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Germany threatened to wipe out the whole of Serbia unless resistance ceased, and at the same time told Netherlanders to expect widespread bombing devastation and starvation in the event of a United Nations second front, it was reported by the respective Governments in Exile here.

Another threat to the Netherlanders loomed as the deadline drew near for the surrender of Dutch patriots responsible for the wrecking of a Nazi troop train last week. German authorities, holding 1,600 hostages, announced that if the saboteurs were not turned over by midnight, numerous executions would take place among the hostages.

Even as this deadline drew near there were new reports of continued sabotage. The Germans announced that four persons were arrested in an attempt to blow up a Nazi-controlled radio station.

A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said Gen. Friedrich Christiansen, Nazi commander in the Netherlands, declared that explosives found on those arrested were of "foreign origin." He was quoted as threatening reprisal against Dutch hostages throughout the district.

'Not Broken in Spirit'

None of the Nazi broadcasts heard here specified the number of hostages whose lives would be forfeited if the saboteurs who wrecked a Netherlands train a week ago failed to surrender.

An undisclosed number of German troops were killed in the wreck.

A Netherlands spokesman expressed the apprehension that the number of hostages condemned might be increased as a result of the latest attempt against the radio station, but added: "We at least see that the people are not broken in spirit."

The threat to wipe out Serbia was reported by Yugoslav government in London. It said that the Germans said they would exterminate the Serbs if guerilla activities forced the Nazis to send more occupation troops into the Balkan country.

Several hundred Serb boys have been sent to concentration camps or deported to prevent them from joining guerilla bands, the Yugoslavs said.

Early in August, the Exile Government added, the German military commander of occupied Serbia, told several hundred civic representatives in Belgrade that "if the German military command is compelled to use one more soldier than the present occupying force for the suppression of disorders, this will mean the annihilation of Serbia."

Report on Casualties

Indicative of the fighting in Yugoslavia, the Berlin Radio broadcast a report that the Yugoslavians had 3,000 fatalities and 9,700 taken prisoner between July 23 and Aug. 8.

Roundabout reports to Reuters said the Italians who "blasted the little Yugoslav village of Ravnik out of the ground" because of patriot activity, posted notices threatening execution to any residents of neighboring villages who gave shelter to the homeless.

Reuters reported that "as most of the male population was shot on the spot or driven away to Italy, the homeless consisted of women, children and the aged."

The British Radio meanwhile reported that Norwegian patriots had wrecked the powerful turbine installations in the Stavanger District and set fire to two workshops in the aluminum works there.

Execution for Three

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 14 (AP)—Three dissidents to France's policy of collaboration have been condemned to execution at Clermont Ferrand and 62 Communists arrested at Montpellier and Roussillion.

The Clermont Ferrand trial was one of the first cases in which capital punishment has been pronounced on political prisoners in Unoccupied France. Seventeen men and one woman were charged with "activities of a Communistic nature."

Besides the execution sentences, 14 sentences to five years of imprisonment and 20 years at hard labor and one sentence of 10 years at hard labor were meted out in absentia.

Order by Göring

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (AP) — Concerned over the possibility of an Allied second front in Europe, Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring is reported in a Tass dispatch from Geneva to have ordered German agents in occupied countries to wage "a resolute and merciless struggle against all attempts at revolt."

The official Soviet News Agency said Marshal Göring called a conference of Reich Ministers and officials at which he discussed problems connected with such a war front.

English for Indians Eligible for Service

GALLUP, N. M., Aug. 14 (AP)—The United States Indian Service has disclosed plans for a two-month course to teach English to Navajo Indians so they can meet language requirements for military service.

Boycott Develops in India With Decline in Terrorism

BOMBAY, India, Aug. 14 (AP)—Evidence of a quiet but troublesome boycott by the All-India Congress in its campaign for independence appeared today as rioting and terrorism died down throughout the disturbed sub-continent.

Bombay cotton mills, where work was interrupted by strikes at the start of Mohandas K. Gandhi's campaign were reported working with larger shifts.

Evidence of a boycott was most pronounced in such commodity markets as rice and wheat. The markets remained open, but actual buying and selling was markedly reduced.

Such Congress leaders as remained out of jail predicted that workers leaving the riot-troubled cities would soon spread the mass noncooperation movement in the villages.

Order prevailed in Bombay, but there were outbreaks on the other side of the Indian peninsula in the Madras area. Four persons were killed there in a stubborn attack on a railway station in which several passenger cars were burned after travelers had been evicted. Some telephone and telegraph lines were pulled down.

Some Indians and some newspapers, such as the Bombay Chronicle, suggested that the time had come for the Government to consent to negotiate a settlement, but there was not the slightest indication of such a move in the Capital of New Delhi.

A. F. of L. Appeals to Workers In India to Aid United Nations

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor last night addressed an appeal to the workers of India to stand by the United Nations' fight against the Axis.

William Green, president said arrangements had been made through the Office of War Information to transmit the message, in the name of "the workers of America" to India by shortwave radio.

"No matter how just the grievances of the people of India against the British Empire may be," the appeal said, "the fact remains that their only hope of political and economic independence rests upon victory by the United Nations. Should the Axis powers win, the people of India would be doomed to eternal slavery. . . .

"The Executive Council urges the people of India—and especially the workers — to resist the threatening invasion of their country by Japan with all their strength and all their courage, to forget past wrongs for the time being and to show their loyalty to the highest aspirations of the human race. . . . When this war is over and victory is won, the time will come to chart a new course of liberty for India and other oppressed nations."

'Wonderful War' Leads to Arrest

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 14 (AP)—Albert Bright, of Jersey City, a naturalized Englishman who, Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents said, told his employer the war was "a wonderful thing" and he didn't want it to end too soon because he was making good money, was arrested yesterday on a charge of sabotage. He was locked up at Newark police headquarters pending arraignment today.

E. E. Conroy, assistant F. B. I. Director in charge of the Newark office, charged Mr. Bright with interfering with and delaying war production at the Teller & Cooper Company plant, Jersey City, where he was employed as a machine set-up man.

Mr. Conroy said Mr. Bright ordered employees to throw stones into the machinery and dull tools so that the plant would have to shut down and he could leave for a while.

The FBI official also accused Mr. Bright of ordering other workers to cause trouble with the machine of a man who he thought was being trained to take his place. He told them to put bushings upside down and to loosen nuts and bolts, Mr. Conroy said.

U. S. Infantry Chief For Second Front

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark, chief of United States infantry forces in Britain, said today that "Russia's armies must forever be in a position to hammer at Germany from one side while we hammer at the other."

"We have but one plan over here, and that is to take the offensive as soon as feasible," he said in a radiocast timed to be heard in the United States Thursday night.

He said, however, that the question of shipping and supply was the major problem for a second front.

Curb on Negroes Refused by Army

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rejecting a suggestion that northern Negro troops be stationed only in the North to avoid possible racial difficulties, Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, has held that military policy must dictate locating of troops.

The proposal was made in a letter to General Marshall from Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama after a disturbance involving Negro troops at Jacksonville, Fla.

In reply, the General wrote, however, that the War Department "fully recognizes that harmonious relations between the soldiers at any particular camp and the adjacent civilian population is conducive to high morale and contributes to military efficiency."

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Friday, August 14, 1942

Margaret Webster Achieves an Ambition In Casting Paul Robeson as Othello

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Margaret Webster's unassuming manner as she breezed hatless through the door to meet me in the hotel lobby hardly bespoke the entrance of one of the world's foremost woman stage directors. I was claiming the rain check she had given me on an interview the last time she was in Boston, and she greeted me with a smile and a friendly "hello." She had just come from an early morning reading of "Jane Eyre" over a near-by radio station.

It was hard to believe, as we ordered orange juice and rolls for breakfast, that this quiet young woman in the plain brown coat could be responsible for all those productions that have made enthralling Shakespearean stage history in the past few years. It was difficult to visualize her discussing the scripts, selecting the casts, directing the actors, approving the costumes, checking the properties, overseeing the technicians, and doing all the other odd jobs that fall to the lot of a director. Doing them for plays of such scope as Shakespeare's "Henry IV," "Richard II," and "Hamlet," with such actors as Maurice Evans, Judith Anderson, and Helen Hayes. And now "Othello" with Paul Robeson.

Long-Cherished Desire

Staid old Brattle Hall in Cambridge, Mass., is the scene this week of Miss Webster's newest triumph. On its meager stage she is again proving her favorite contention—that Shakespeare is a living playwright. "Othello" with Paul Robeson in the title role is a long-cherished dream come true for this director, who is also an accomplished Shakespearean actress. She is, in fact, playing Emilia in the current production.

"Mr. Robeson and I have discussed doing 'Othello' together for about four years," she said, "but it never proved practicable for one reason or another, largely because there was so much fear of the public's race prejudice that producers were skeptical about putting money into it. Of course that only made me all the more determined to do it," she added, with a smile. And since neither Mr. Robeson nor she had much else to do this summer they thought they'd try it out in some small theaters outside of New York and try to disprove the theory that it would not go over with a Negro playing in a white cast.

Underrate the Public

Backers, Miss Webster feels, tend to underrate the public. "They are terrified," she remarked ruefully, "of what they think are its likes and dislikes. The result is they feed it nothing but bread and milk."

Miss Webster experienced no difficulty in securing a cast to play with Mr. Robeson. "Theater people," she explained, "think in terms of who will be a good Othello rather than in terms of what they themselves are as to race, color, creed or politics."

While wholeheartedly approving the casting of an able Negro actor in a part such as Othello, which calls for a swarthy Moor, Miss Webster would be as wholehearted in rejecting the idea of giving the part of Iago to a Negro. That, she thinks, would be a distortion of the author's intention.

Recalling the success of Ira Aldridge, famous Negro actor of the last century who toured England and the Continent in a succession of Shakespearean roles, she said she did not think she would have liked to have seen him as Lear or Macbeth or Hamlet. A Negro's legitimate classical roles are very few, in her opinion, and that is why she thinks it is important that an actor of the power and ability of Mr. Robeson should be given the opportunity to play what ones there are.

On the Stage From Childhood

Miss Webster, who is "Peggy" to her co-workers, has been on or about the stage practically all her life. She never had a professional debut. "In my childhood and youth and girlhood I just reached the stage by a series of slithers," she laughingly explained. "I never really walked on, so to speak."

Her actor parents, Ben Webster and Dame May Whitty, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary in Hollywood only last week. "They kept warning me," admitted their famous daughter, "what an awful profession the theater is—which indeed it is—but I don't think they ever seriously thought it would have much effect as a deterrent."

Although it is as a director that Miss Webster has won her widest honors, she would still "much rather act." Theoretically, she admits, directing is a more interesting job than acting, "but I happen to enjoy acting. Maybe," she added, "it's just that I'm lazy. Certainly acting is a great deal less work."

No Handicap

She does not feel that being a woman has handicapped her in any way in the work of directing. "The only advantage a man has that I can see," she said, "is that he's not expected to have his nose freshly powdered and his lips neatly rouged at the end of a long rehearsal, whereas a woman is supposed to keep up a modicum of freshness in her appearance—not that I ever do," she added, a twinkle in her keen blue eyes.

It is true, however, she said, that producers still feel that a woman can't direct a play which has a preponderance of males in the cast. When she was being considered recently as possible director for a certain script, the verdict was, "But that's not a woman's play." The fact that anyone will so label a play is, she supposes, an indication that women directors are still considered the exception. No one would ever think of saying something or other is not a man's play. But she has no grumbles on that score. "Though I think my own success, such as it is, is largely fortuitous," she said, "it has been enhanced by the publicity value of my being a woman. But the public really should be used to women directors by now," she went on, citing the work of Antoinette Perry, Auriol Lee, and Eva Le Gallienne.

Scholar and Author, Too

Although she disclaims any pretense to deep Shakespearean scholarship, Miss Webster has written a volume which shows, to quote John Mason Brown in its Introduction, that "she knows Shakespeare as few scholars do." Her "Shakespeare Without Tears," as the book is called, was published earlier this year. "When I wrote it, I was deeply conscious of my shortcomings in the scholastic field," she said. "Naturally I have read around any play I have ever done," was her brief summary of the studies which have already gone a long way toward making her an authority in the field of Shakespearean production.

She believes it is valuable for an actor to know something of the period for which the play he is acting was originally written, but she thinks it is apt to do more harm than good for him to study what other actors have done.

The only way to learn to act is to act, Miss Webster maintains. The same goes for directing, and she is grateful for the opportunities she had to do both in the Sunday Societies and try-out theaters near London. There, theatrical enthusiasts could work just for the love of the show, and could do everything from soliloquizing on "to be or not to be" to lowering the stage curtain. "Unfortunately," she said, "there is no comparable training ground for actors and directors in this country."

What Miss Webster would like most to produce next is "The Tempest." She thinks it would be a wonderful play to do right now. "It has great wisdom and great beauty," she said, her mood changing to one of eager anticipation. "It is an allegory with applications to the crises of today, for those who want to see them. It is filled with grace and with a wonderful spirit of humanity, which it is important to preserve at this time."

The theater does not measure up to what, in her opinion, it should be doing these wartime days. She believes it should be giving more plays that move people deeply and make them feel more sensitively and share the emotions of other human beings. Plays that widen our understanding of humanity.

By a Staff Photographer

Above, left to right: Paul Robeson as Othello, Uta Hagen as Desdemona, and Margaret Webster as Emilia, in a scene from "Othello" as directed by Miss Webster and now playing in Brattle Hall under the auspices of the Cambridge Summer Theater. Left: Miss Webster directing Jose Ferrer as Iago in the same production.

'Eat Plenty of Cheese' Uncle Sam Now Urges

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's patriotic to eat cheese. In fact, right now the entire cheese industry has joined to urge us to use as much cooking cheese as we can.

It all started back a year ago when our cheese manufacturers stepped up production to meet lend-lease requirements. In true American fashion, they outdid themselves, and the total cheese production for 1943 should exceed last year's by about 50 per cent. There are about 900,000,000 pounds (almost a billion) of American cheese (cheddar type) on hand in the country now. That's enough to supply our armed forces, meet lend-lease requirements, and still provide plenty for the folks at home. There's not a surplus of all kinds of cheese, but we're particularly urged to use the cheddar type for cooking.

With meat prices mounting, cheese becomes an important item on the grocery list. It's a fine meat substitute, is adaptable and economical. It's a rich food, an excellent way of rounding out the family milk quota since it supplies the food value of milk in concentrated form.

You know about cheese for flavor, how it adds zest to sauces for vegetables, eggs, casserole dishes, and in soups. Use it often!

Baked Cheese Pudding

About ¼ cup melted butter
4 slices bread, cut in cubes
1 cup American cheese, cut in cubes
1½ cups milk
3 eggs, beaten
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
1 teaspoon prepared mustard

Toss bread cubes into melted butter. Alternate the bread cubes and cheese cubes in layers in a greased baking dish. Combine milk, eggs, seasonings, and mustard and pour over bread and cheese. Bake in a moderate oven (325° F.) about 50 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

Hot Cheese Balls

1 pound American cheese
½ teaspoon dry mustard
Few drops Tabasco sauce
¼ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce
1 tablespoon flour
4 egg whites
1 tablespoon water
Dry bread crumbs

Grind cheese in meat chopper. Mash to a paste with a fork. Add seasonings and flour and then three of the egg whites, stiffly beaten. Roll in palms of hands to form balls about ½ inch in diameter. Chill in refrigerator until ready to use. Remove from refrigerator, roll in bread crumbs and in the remaining egg white which has been mixed with the water, then in crumbs again. Fry in deep fat (375° F.) until golden brown. Drain on unglazed paper. Place on toothpicks and serve hot as an appetizer. Makes about 3 dozen small balls.

Cheese and Rice

½ pound American cheese
1 tablespoon prepared horseradish
1 tablespoon prepared mustard
4 cups cooked rice
1 egg, well beaten
¼ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon melted butter.

Grate cheese, add horseradish and mustard, and mix thoroughly. Form into small balls. Combine rice, egg, salt, and butter. Mix well. Pack rice around cheese balls to form larger balls. Fry in hot deep fat (375° F.) until golden brown. Drain on unglazed paper. Serve hot. Serves 8.

Cheese Corn Pudding

2 tablespoons minced onion
2 tablespoons minced green pepper
2 tablespoons butter
2 cups medium white sauce
2 cups cooked or canned corn (niblet style)
2 cups grated American cheese
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
2 eggs, separated.

Cook onion and green pepper in butter for a few minutes. Add white sauce, corn, 1½ cups cheese, salt, pepper, and beaten egg yolks. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into greased casserole and sprinkle with remaining cheese. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 40 minutes or until firm. Serves 6.

Ham and Cheese Noodle Ring

1 cup egg noodles, broken into pieces
1½ cups hot milk
1 cup soft bread crumbs
¼ cup melted butter
6 egg yolks, beaten
1½ cups American cheese, grated
1 teaspoon minced onion
¾ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon dry mustard
1 cup cooked ham, minced

Cook noodles in boiling, salted water until tender. Drain and rinse in cold water. Combine noodles with milk, bread crumbs, and butter. Add to remaining ingredients which have been mixed. Mix well. Pour into greased 8-inch ring mold. Place in pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until firm, 45 to 60 minutes. Unmold and fill center with cooked peas. Serves 6.

Apple and Cheese Scallop

¾ cup fine bread crumbs
4 apples, pared and sliced
2 cups grated American cheese
Salt
Milk
2 tablespoons butter

Place ¼ cup bread crumbs in a greased baking dish. Place a layer of thinly sliced apples in bottom, cover with cheese and sprinkle with salt. Make about four layers, repeating until apples and cheese are used. Cover with milk. Sprinkle with remaining half-cup of bread crumbs. Dot top with butter. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 30 minutes, until apples are soft and cooked. Serve hot as an entree. Serves 6.

School Bell Rings for Prisoners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Raleigh, N. C.

Mrs. Edna B. Strickland, the first woman ever to head a penal institution in North Carolina, was made superintendent of the women's branch of State's Prison, located in Raleigh, and at the same time it was decided to "teach the women something worthwhile" during their periods of service. The result was the employment of two instructors to put this new policy into practice.

The teachers, Mrs. Coite Sherrill and Mrs. Paul Johnson, operate their little prison schoolhouse from 9:30 a. m. until 4:30 p. m., daily, except Saturdays and Sundays. Saturday classes are held, however, for women needing special instruction.

The course includes reading, writing, spelling and other fundamentals, also cooking and economics, with more subjects to be added later.

It was while she was serving as secretary to Oscar Pitts, superintendent of the prison division of the North Carolina Department of Public Works that Mrs. Strickland, by her interest in women prisoners, gave Mr. Pitts the idea that a woman ought to be at the head of the women's prison. In her discussions with him about prison needs, she advanced theories which Director Pitts concluded should be tried out—under Mrs. Strickland's supervision.

It is Mrs. Strickland's conviction that, while serving their sentences, the inmates of the prison should be taught to "make themselves useful to society."

The woman's prison also has been equipped with a library and other facilities for the cultural advancement of the inmates.

New Handbook Ready for Seamen —Mrs. Howard's Work Continues

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The Seamen's Handbook for Shore Leave"—"a concise, practical guide to the seaports of the world, giving full information for comfort, recreation and safety ashore"—has just been issued in its seventh edition. This pocket-size book, with its blue cloth cover, is "sent postpaid, on receipt of 60 cents, to any part of the world." by its publisher, the American Merchant Marine Library Association.

Behind this little volume, thousands and thousands of copies of which have gone to sea, is the story of more than 20 years of tireless interest in the welfare of merchant seamen by Mrs. Henry Howard, of Newport, R. I., President of the association which she also founded.

In the first World War, as in this, the seamen of the merchant marine gave valiant service. They went into mine-infested and submarine-infested waters with the same courage as that shown by the men of our fighting ships. Then as now, public attention was called to these seamen whose goings and comings had before been unheeded by the average American.

Mrs. Henry Howard Responsible

Mrs. Henry Howard, then Chief of the Service Bureau of the Recruiting Service of the United States Shipping Board, wanted the merchant seamen to have some of the same comforts at sea which were provided for the Navy men. She enlisted the aid of the American Library Association and by the end of the war this organization and the Service Bureau had extended library service to all the important ports of the country from which ships sailed. When the war was over, however, the American Library Association brought this emergency service to a close and resumed its work on a peacetime basis, but requested Mrs. Howard to organize a national non-sectarian association to perpetuate the wartime service.

Helpful Facts and Advice

The "Handbook for Shore Leave," now in its seventh edition, is just another evidence of the American Merchant Marine Library Association's continuing interest in the welfare of seamen under Mrs. Howard's guidance. The handbook has been brought up to date. Whereas the sixth edition, published in 1940, had information about 440 ports in 95 countries and 46 islands, the 1942 edition has information about 443 ports in 62 countries and 46 islands. The ports are listed alphabetically—Aalborg, Denmark; Aarhus, Denmark; Aberdeen, Scotland; Acajutlia, Salvador, etc.—with information including the population, points of interest and the distance and price of getting there, amusements, seamen's agencies, and places to appeal for aid.

There is also a glossary of foreign words and phrases and a table of foreign exchange. A world map is folded compactly in the back of the book. The introduction is written by William McFee, the author.

In her acknowledgment, Mrs. Howard says of the handbook, "Its publication represents the voluntary labor of many people in almost every country of the world and it is only through their combined efforts that the seventh edition has been made possible." To Miss Laura R. Gibbs readers' adviser of the Boston Public Library, she gives credit for invaluable assistance in the compilation and editing of material.

J. A. A.

Christmas Gifts and Cards Get ODT Right of Way

By the Associated Press

Washington

Merry Christmas from the Office of Defense Transportation.

Despite the transportation problem, there won't be any Government restrictions on Christmas packages next yuletide, nor on Christmas cards.

That was the answer of the ODT yesterday when Government agencies were asked whether carloads of Christmas mail still would be permitted to roll across the country as in the days when munitions and airplane parts weren't competing for space.

The Post Office Department said it hadn't thought about the matter yet, but the ODT already had delved into the problem and come up with the answer given above.

The bundles for soldiers and kinfolk will move mainly in boxcars, the ODT said, and it appears there will be "a comfortable supply" of such cars even though "open-top" cars like coal cars and flat-cars, are in direst need.

Christmas cards travel in railway express cars, also plentiful enough.

The ODT's loading regulations have conserved much boxcar space and these will be cinched up again on Sept. 10 when no car may carry less than 10 tons of packaged freight. Last year the average load for this type of cargo was five tons.

Neither will there be undue delay in handling the mail, the ODT predicted. This results from the order requiring railroads to divert shipments to other carriers if they can't handle them within 24 hours.

But just one reminder—the War Department on Aug. 9 advised early mailing of those all-important bundles for the fighting men overseas.

Waacs Are on the Way To Back-of-Lines Jobs

By the Associated Press

Fort Des Moines, Iowa

Soldiers, here comes the first of the Waacs to take your behind-the-battlelines jobs.

Col. Don C. Faith, Commandant of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps Training School, announced that 191 WAAC auxiliaries (privates) will complete the four-week basic training course Aug. 15.

The graduates, he said, immediately will be assigned to places now filled by male soldiers in the school organization. The men will be available for other assignments as soon as the girls learn the work.

Colonel Faith said there are permanent places for 400 women in the school.

The WAAC band of 19 held its first rehearsal with the Fort's male band.

"For the regulars it was practically a swan song," a headquarters statement said, "for as soon as the Waacs can take over, the men will depart for service elsewhere."

The 19 girls played remarkably well. Most of them are experienced musicians, former members of circuses or other professional bands.

"As yet, no feminine bandmaster has been found."

The band will have 29 pieces at full strength. Its trumpet section needs some recruits.

The first WAAC church choirs also are being formed.

Rooms for Waacs

By the Associated Press

Des Moines, Iowa

Guests have begun moving from three large downtown Des Moines hotels to make room for the Waacs.

The Army has taken over the Savery, Chamberlain, and Plaza Hotels, with a total of 701 rooms, for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and all guests have been requested to vacate their rooms by Aug. 15.

Most of the downtown quarters will be occupied by Waacs enrolled in specialist schools which will be established in business buildings to train women for special military tasks. Those schools will get under way next month.

Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Equality

By the Associated Press

Salisbury, N. C.

Frequently interrupted by applause, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt keynoted a panel discussion of Negro youths here by calling for equal opportunities in America for education and for man to hold the job for which he is qualified, regardless of age, color, or creed.

Mrs. Roosevelt's hearers were young persons gathered here from widely scattered parts of the United States for a convention on Christian education of the Afro-Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. The panel discussion was held in the auditorium of Livingston College.

Mrs. Roosevelt made the opening statement on "The Responsibility of Youth in the World Situation." Questions and answers followed.

"We must have patience and we must try with all our might to bring about recognition of the fact that man must have equal opportunity to get any job he is capable of filling," Mrs. Roosevelt declared. "Minority groups in the United States have taken work bringing small incomes, and therefore set the whole economic level very low, for no other reason but that they belonged to the minority group. This applies to groups other than Negroes."

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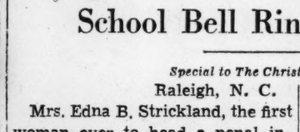

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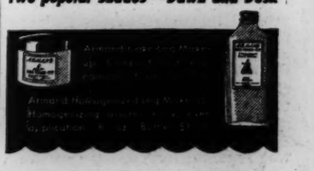

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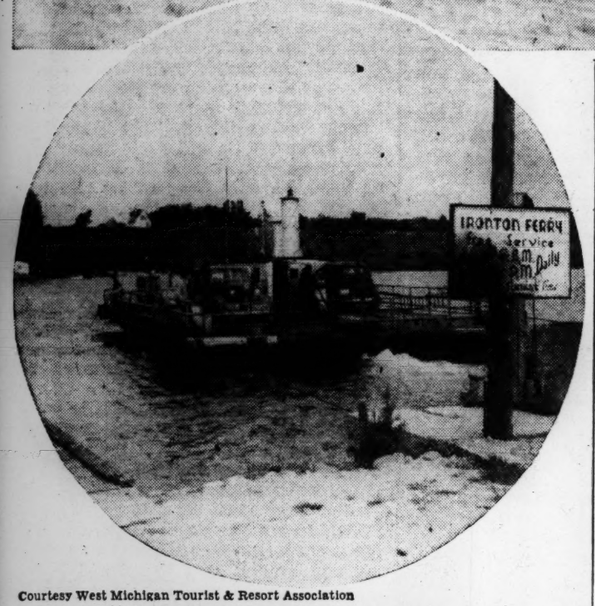
Indiana Line to Straits of Mackinac



Courtesy West Michigan Tourist & Resort Association

Beaches and Ferry Service

Top—Swimming in the refreshing water of Lake Michigan and opportunities to lie on the sand and bask in the sun are only a part of the attractions of Western Michigan when the time for a respite comes. Below—There is a ferry service across the south arm of Lake Charlevoix. It is not limited to short hours, either; and it is free. The Captain of the ferrying craft claims he has traveled 60,000 miles but has never been away from home.

One Huge Vacationland, That's Western Michigan

Monitor Taveltalks

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

West Michigan has so many summer resorts, sand beaches, woods and canoe trails that it's practically one big vacationland. This year it's particularly important to Michigan people, what with tire and gas conservation a necessary order of the day. This West Michigan playground is easily reached, too, from Chicago and Detroit, and from neighboring States.

Sand dunes and broad beaches sweep along Lake Michigan from the Indiana line to the Straits of Mackinac. There are many small lakes, too, and some folks prefer their more sheltered and warmer waters for boating and swimming. Others like Lake Michigan best. White sails bob over its blue waters and motorboats cut foaming victory Vs, though the boats aren't quite so plentiful this year. Many of their owners are in the Army, or helping man the Navy's ships. Many yachts, too, have "enlisted" in Coast Guard duty for the duration.

Partly because of its closeness to Chicago, the southern part of Western Michigan is a popular vacation ground. The broad beaches at Benton Harbor, St. Joseph and South Haven are likely to be crowded. Daily excursion boats bring people across the lake from Chicago for one-day or week-end outings, at nominal cost.

Saugatuck, some 20 miles north, is another popular playground that fits into slim vacation budgets. Summer cottages face Lake Michigan, with woods at their back. There's tennis, golf, and other sports, and sailing races on Lake Kalamazoo every Saturday and Sunday during the summer.

In fact, most of West Michigan has a program of entertinment for visitors. You're not just left to amuse yourself. Ludington, Traverse City, Charlevoix, and other summer resort cities have weekly sailing and power-boat races. Interlochen, Mich., has its National Music Camp concerts. Petoskey has an Annual Corn Roast in August, and gives an outdoor production of "Hiawatha," with an all-Indian cast.

At Ludington, and beyond, the West Michigan country grows more rugged, summer resorts are farther apart and less crowded. Ludington is a home port for Pere Marquette car ferries and passenger steamers. The ferries "bridge" Lake Michigan from Milwaukee, Manitowoc, and Kewaunee, Wis., and are a handy and pleasant way for visiting motorists from Wisconsin to enter West Michigan, and to save tires and gas.

The Leelanau Peninsula is the "little finger' of Michigan and as a vacation land bears out its name. "Leelanau," it's said, is the Ojibway Indian term meaning "the delight of life." There are small inland lakes, streams, and forests, and highways that ramble in and out of the hills often skirting the waters. M-22, one of Michigan's great scenic highways, follows the coast of Lake Michigan here and connects with smaller roads. There are many traces of the Indians hereabouts, and an Indian village on M-22 that you will want to see.

The Leelanau Peninsula and the region about Traverse City on Grand Traverse Bay is known as the Cherry Country, too. The National Cherry Festival was held at Traverse City in July. This summer resort town boasts that you don't need an automobile when you vacation there—that wherever you stay, golf, tennis, bathing, boating, and the city's waterfront park, are within easy walking distance.

Noted Canoe Trails

But perhaps you're most interested in West Michigan's canoe trails, and here is one of many canoe trips described in a booklet, "Canoe Trails in West Michigan," issued by the West Michigan Tourist & Resort Association, in Grand Rapids.

A 40-mile trip on the Boardman River takes two to four days. The river rises west of Kalkaska, goes west and north through Grand Traverse County and empties into Grand Traverse Bay. You can start from Traverse City and take on supplies there. The river trail winds through wild country and there are several portages, but no dangerous rapids. There are plenty of good camp sites and springs.

Other canoe trips described in the booklet take only a day. And there's a 227-mile trip on the Muskegon River that requires 10 days.

The ideal canoe outfit is light and compact, this booklet admonishes, and lists the things that should go into one. Dunnage bags and pack sacks make for easier portaging than boxes and loose bundles.

Air Transport For U. S. Army In Steady Gain

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Aug.14 (AP)—The United States is in "a position fully abreast, if not ahead, of Nazi achievements in air transport development," Donald W. Douglas, President of the Douglas Aircraft Company, said in a statement yesterday.

It referred to "discussions with Army officials for additional expansion of facilities to increase the production of combat cargo aircraft," and added:

"Multi-motored American military cargo planes of a type, speed, range and capacity well advanced if not beyond anything the Germans or Japanese possess have been in quantity production in the Douglas plant for months.

"Some of these already are delivering freight-car capacities of men and war equipment, completely assembled artillery and trucks, food and other supplies to the battlefronts thousands of miles from sources.

"Douglas C54's, largest four-engined cargo carriers produced in the United States are moving steadily through Douglas plants and the huge transports are being delivered to the Army in ever increasing numbers."

Military versions of the Douglas DC-3, the statement added, have re-established the Burma Road, are carrying a continuous stream of war freight across Africa and helping maintain the Army's air transport service to five continents.

"In a single month Douglas is now turning out this ship in numbers not far from the grand total manufactured for world airlines over a period of seven preceding years," it declared.

"Expanded manufacturing facilities begun months ago by Douglas in other cities will be devoted wholly to mass and speedy production of giant cargo craft whose output will thereby be multiplied over even the phenomenal present production."

Purge of 76,000 Fascists in Italy Claimed by Radio

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—The BBC has announced that "more than 76,000 members of the National Fascist Party in Italy have been expelled."

This purge was announced in Rome yesterday, at a meeting of the directorates of the Party at which Premier Mussolini presided.

Reasons for the mass expulsion were given in a report by the Party Secretary. It included infringement of the rationing regulations, refusal to take part in voluntary militia for national safety, omission to wear the Fascist badge and lukewarm interest in Party affairs.

The report disclosed that a systematic examination of the position of every Fascist was carried out to eliminate what it called "harmful dead weight," and added that the process of elimination is being continued.

Nazi Eviction Of Dutch May Be Under Way

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 — Disclosure that Nazi plans for resettling some 3,000,000 Netherlanders in the Baltic and Russian regions may be already under way, has been made in the German press.

The resettlement plan announced a short time ago, was to be organized under a special Nazi corporation set up to handle details of transport and assignments to new homes in the eastern provinces of Occupied Europe. Russian sources said that many citizens of the three Baltic States were also to be moved to Russian territory, to make way for the new settlers.

The German newspaper Frankfurter Zeitung now implies that the program is already in operation and that resettlement has begun. At the same time it admits that the hardships of migration are severe.

Train Laden With Hearts

"The flower girl at Central Station in Amsterdam waves as though she knew a departing train was carrying heavy hearts," it stated in a long article.

"The town glides by, an iron forest of cranes in a deserted harbor. . . . A last glimpse of small streets, short bridges and rows of dignified buildings, and then all houses blend together in a unity of old, dark stone. . . .

"Amsterdam once knew the beauty of work, and of leisure to be at home. Richness was the inheritance of this people.

"But now Holland's colonies are in foreign hands. It is quiet in the drygoods market on Damrak, where once the goods of half the world was sampled. The diamond market on Weesperlein is closed, the harbor is quiet. Part of the mercantile fleet sails dangerous seas in foreign service. The ship owners know nothing more of their ships.

"The days of the East India Company are long past, there is not much to do in the offices of the great plantation firms, the foreign companies or the shipyards. Yet these companies pay their employees from reserves—one bridges over.

"But sometime a decision must come. The country is much too little to support a population of 9,000,000. It must therefore send a part of its energy, a part of its people, and of means gained in foreign commerce in another direction—toward the Continent, toward the East," the paper declares.

No Return Visa

"It is indeed a big decision for Dutchmen, for this East looks infinitely far away from Amsterdam. Wide, fertile fields wait in the East . . ."

So these people must go to a "new life" away from a land which, while rich, "lacked a permanent theater or opera," which leaned more toward painting, "living with its eyes," the Frankfurter Zeitung observed.

This "new life" begins at the border, where passports are examined, passports in which "there is no visa for return," the newspaper continued.

"Understandably, many still resist. It would be foolish and lead only to misunderstanding to conceal the differences which in the past divided the Netherlands and Germany.

"One should see this division calmly, for fundamentally there is not much more difference than between parts of the Reich itself, economically and agriculturally."

While there has been considerable exchange of thought in the past between Holland and the Reich "it has come to no blossoming," the Frankfurt paper added. But it said there are many proofs on both sides of the border of the "fertility of spiritual connections."

Comparing Holland to France, the paper concluded that "German blood in the Netherlands protected Holland from the French biological decay."

New Lasky Biographical Film Has Mark Twain for Subject

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Jesse Lasky didn't just decide suddenly by himself that he would do a Mark Twain picture—the picture, called "The Adventures of Mark Twain," is now before the cameras at Warner Brothers; the idea was, so to speak, thrust on him.

Lasky had gone to Jamestown, Tennessee, for material on his former cinema biographical hero, Sergeant York, and discovered that it was a town in which Mark Twain's father had lived, and which prided itself on being in the Twain tradition. One old settler, whom he consulted about York, would talk of nothing but Twain, and parted from him with the admonition that Mark Twain's life would make an awful good picture." Thinking it over, Lasky came to agree with him, and began preparing the production even while the York picture was shooting.

More than a year was spent in research and laying out the script; and enough dramatic material was finally amassed to make a picture running several days without interruption. The best of it has been picked, and will record the life of Twain in a series of incidents occurring largely after his twenty-sixth year.

* * *

His days as a pilot on the Mississippi, as related in "Life on the Mississippi," will be given a good deal of space; also his life in the West—from "Roughing It"—and the story of "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" will be filmed. The picture will close on the scenes at Oxford, where the Chancellor said of him that "he has preserved to us our finest records of a great country as it came of age . . . He has made it impossible for any man ever again to mistrust the soil in which his own life found root; nor doubt that from it he may draw all greatness—wherever that soil may be."

Mr. Lasky, who has long owned a large block of Mark Twain material—he made earlier productions of "Tom Sawyer," "Huckleberry Finn, and other Twain stories—is aware that his picture must be weighted on the sentimental side; but he is convinced that it can show something of the spirit of the man and reveal some of the wellsprings of his greatness. American Library Association records indicate that Twain is the most widely read American, both here and abroad. Most of the material has been drawn from the Albert Bigelow Paine biography.

* * *

The producer was convinced from the beginning that the likeness of the actor who played Twain to the original must be believable; but the results achieved in the makeup of Fredric March, who has the role, are remarkable. Mr. March, incidentally, was the original choice of Mr. Clemens' daughter, Mrs. Clara Gabrilovitch, for the role, though Spencer Tracy had been mentioned.

Mr. Lasky is particularly pleased with the choice of Alexis Smith, young Warner actress, for the role of Olivia Langdon Twain, the writer's wife. Mrs. Twain was from a notable family, very much a lady, and a great help to the author in keeping out of his writings matters which may at times have been too robust for public taste. Mr. Lasky thinks Miss Smith has all the qualities for the the role, and believes she will be well liked by the public.

The story is not, however, primarily a love story. In line with "One Foot In Heaven," "The Pride of the Yankees" and other American biographical films, it will tend to reveal, the producer says, something of "the America we are now fighting to preserve."

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The Rolling English Road

THAT CHARACTERISTIC feature of our English country, which the rolling English poet, Chesterton, so aptly described, has been rapidly disappearing. Even the little by-lanes, meandering like anonymous rivers, with the most weak-willed but charming deflections, have been frowned upon by the Transport Authorities, who function solely in the interest of progress. But, unhappily, progress consists, in these matters of roads, in allowing for motor cars of the highest speed and power to get from one place to another in the shortest possible time. Travel is not looked upon as an instrument of education, as it was in the days of the Crusades, and the Wandering Scholars. A journey across Europe, in those days, took months; but the man who arrived was a much more experienced person than the man who had set out. He had endured and enjoyed close contact with hills, parching plains, forests, streams, and the host of humanity. He had been cheated, and welcomed like a son; he had learned new tongues, and sung for his supper. He had met fabulous things. . . .

* * *

Such traveling can still be done, even within the confined bounds of our tiny island. It does not seem so tiny when one is looking across seven counties from the Cotswolds, or is staring with breathless delight along the Kentish Weald. It looks, as it is, or can be to the living spirit, a vista of eternal experience, each fold of misty hills, each spire and cottage chimney-stack, part of the soul's hornbook, the alphabet of England, whose handful of signs is capable of being made up into a universe as vast as that of literature, which is made from the twenty-six letters.

* * *

Until the twentieth century, the wayfarer has been in the minority, and the law has been on the side of the stable man, the man with the holding. It has obliged the traveler to go round about, rather than across property. Farmer Somebody had a rood here, and a perch there. He had an odd-shaped acre further up the hill. His laborer's cottage jutted out in order to be near that pond for drawing water. The ancient roadmakers had to take these possessive rights into consideration, and that is how the rolling English road acquired its reputation.

But now the traveler finds the winding lanes a hindrance and a danger in his ambition to get from (let us say) Addlestrop to the next village, for in his record-breaking rush he might turn a hairpin bend on two wheels and run over a chicken, or worse. So he, through the powerful industrial voice which he has latterly acquired, orders the country as a whole to see to it. And in a short space of time (shorter than it has taken to frame the English Constitution), that secondary road out of Addlestrop is *improved*. Its hedges are cut down; it is widened, tarred, and bounded with concrete posts and wire; and the cottage garden at that chicken-reminiscent corner, where the great old pollard willow stood, is sheared away.

* * *

And the new traveler, on that straightened and finely-engineered road, can now reach the next village from Addlestrop in a quarter of the time he formerly took. But he cannot say, as the gentle poet Edward Thomas said:

> "... What I saw
> Was Addlestrop—only the name
> And willows, willow-herb, and grass,
> And meadow-sweet, and haycocks dry,
> No whit less still and lonely fair
> Than the high cloudlets in the sky.
>
> And for that minute a blackbird sang
> Close by, and round him, mistier,
> Farther and farther, all the birds
> Of Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire."

Such are the changes which time must bring in a world which professes to perfect itself. But a lull has come. One of the odd effects of the war has been to suspend these harsh geometries. The wayward English roads are left alone for a bit. And what is even more grateful to the casual individual, who likes oddities and solitudes and silences, the needs of war have driven most of the motor cars from the roads. To walk or to cycle about the English counties today, even in the battle areas within twenty miles of the coast (some of which are little more than twenty miles from Hitler's crouching tiger), is to walk in a fairyland of the past, that magic past when roads were dusty, and buggies *spanked* along them, and the fastest thing on the road, the cyclist, was known by an alarmist public as the "scorcher."

* * *

Ah, I can smell those roads, and those days of my childhood. Their dust (or is it the dust?) gets into my throat again and gives it a familiar restriction. My eyes, too, are somewhat affected, so that I have to close them, and to swallow hard. But the scene remains. I see the excitement, the setting out on the secondhand machine (but how reverently cleaned, oiled, and adjusted). I see an athletic father at the head of the expedition, pulling the family luggage behind him in a wicker trailer on two wheels. I see the elder brother who monitors my technique and educates me in "road-sense." And I watch the arrival of this holiday group at the day's end, three figures covered in white dust from head to foot, with gray shadings in the creases of their clothes. They have done twice the mileage they need have done. They have not gone as the crow flies, or the arterial road. Their way has rather been that of devious rumor, gathering legend as it goes. They, too, have gathered legend, queer little happenings, heart-stopping loveliness of scene and smell and sound along the absurd and rolling English road.

RICHARD CHURCH

For Afterwards

"It may grow harder," he said, "harder each
day
to hold fast, even to remember
the untried way.
Do not pretend, or deny, or close the eyes:
it may grow harder—harder—I say,
for the voices are rolled again to the skies
in blindman's cry,
and there is the old, immemorial start
of violence in heart,
of vengeance in heart.

Do not despair.
But if you would find the valor to bear
pity and peace
through aftermath of savagery,
prepare, prepare!
Do not pretend that war will end
as a storm might cease
with sun returned of itself to air
rinsed sweet by rain.
Many will not so soon forget so great a pain;
many will still, in fear, quite miss
these words you hear,
these words I speak:

It will take more of faith to begin
battle for light
than ever it took to stand, like this
against the night:
for only the pure in heart can win,
only the meek."

DORIS PEEL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE SIXTEENTH-CENTURY PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN, IN THE STADEL INSTITUTE, FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN

THERE IS STILL a question as to who painted this portrait of a woman. It has been attributed now to the hand of Parmigianino and now to Sebastiano del Piombo, but most recent analysis refutes both sources. The canvas is accordingly consigned once again to anonymous origin, to a Florentine or Central Italian painter of the sixteenth century. It is, without doubt, the picture of a particular era. It bears the characteristics of sophistication, suavity, elegance and sumptuousness which characterized the personal portraits of the century. Painters had acquired skill, not alone in painting textures and achieving a marked reproduction of the surface appearance of things; but they were capable of handling the complex subject in a broader way, establishing it comfortably in space, enveloping it in an atmosphere, and contriving withal a living presence. They were engaged to make pleasing and flattering likenesses of the families of fame and wealth. Painters cultivated their skill for making a good record of gems, costumes, gleaming, ornate stuffs. From this anonymous portrait we learn incidentally of the highly cultivated handiwork of the jeweler, the lapidary and dressmaker. Artisans, who in former centuries were engaged in making articles of ritual, now lavished their talents on articles of personal adornment. The erstwhile abstraction and elevation has vanished, however, as painting becomes worldly and factual. Changes are inevitable in the course of art history, changes in which something is lost and something gained.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Gratitude

Your gentle words I would collect
like moss upon a stone,
To keep when winds of no respect
through many leaves have blown.

Misfortunate the hour would be
when frost could peel away
From that long-weathered side of me
the gentle words you say.

KEITH THOMAS

America's Empire of Grass

IT IS CLEAR then that the formation of the Cow Country was a natural and logical development in the economic history of the United States. The crop-growing farmers steadily moving westward for generations had occupied the first tier of states beyond the Mississippi by the time of the outbreak of the War between the States. Here the farmers had hesitated, daunted by the broad stretches of plains which lay beyond and which obviously could not be dealt with in the same fashion as could the more humid, wooded, or partially wooded regions farther east.

Yet the vast area beyond, extending to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, was an ideal pasture land which had for centuries supported millions of buffalo which had in turn furnished support for a sparse population of aboriginal people. With the destruction of the vast buffalo herds and the concentration of the Indians within comparatively narrow limits where they were subject to control, the land was wide open to occupation. It was therefore inevitable that men would appear eager to exploit the pastoral resources of this great region, while a crop-growing society, not yet in sore need of farm lands, was trying to make up its mind to tackle the problems presented by the occupation of a land so different from that to which it was accustomed.

The first of these men came out of a land to the south which scarcely more than two decades before had been an independent nation. This was Texas, a state which may be rightfully regarded as the root from which the Cow Country grew—a seed bin from which was drawn the grain for the planting of a vast pastoral empire. . . .

An enthusiasm for ranching amounting almost to a craze swept over the entire country. Prominent bankers, lawyers, and statesmen invested money in the business. Young eastern men just out of college, of whom Theodore Roosevelt was a conspicuous example, hastened west to give their personal attention to the ranch cattle industry. The shipments of beef and live cattle to England, Scotland, and the continent of Europe aroused the interest of people in those countries and not a few wealthy foreigners came over and established ranches on the Great Plains. . . . Wealthy English and Scottish investors formed syndicates to finance ranching enterprises and the British Parliament sent a commission to this country to investigate and report on the industry. . . .

In extent of territory this was truly an empire. It stretched from the southern point of Texas to the Canadian border, a distance of some sixteen hundred miles or approximately that from London to Moscow, and its width, to the base of the Rockies, averaged from four hundred to six hundred miles. . . . Like every pastoral region it was sparsely populated and the society primitive and rough. Its economic basis was grass and the animals which consumed this, so it can in truth be called an "empire of grass."—From "Cow Country," by EDWARD EVERETT DALE. (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press.)

A Walk With One's Bird

NEARER THE Forbidden City . . . and in the wide old roads beneath its walls, everything at this time of morning, between nine and ten, was quiet; but happily quiet. Only the occasional, rhythmical padding of a ricksha man was to be heard in them. By the broad moat, the birds were singing hosannas within shrill bowers of transparent young leaves, poised far above even these high, ancient, pink walls. An old gentleman, wearing a very elegant, black silk robe and a black billycock —the only billycock I saw in the whole of China—was promenading slowly up and down in the sun, sheltered from the spring wind by the wall. In his hand he carried a bird in a cage, for birds are taken out for walks on spring mornings in China, as naturally as are dogs in England. Indeed, had I been out here at sunrise, I should no doubt have noticed, even at that early hour, various of them being given their outings, for the voices of valuable singing birds are reputed to lose in power and sweetness unless, in suitable weather, allowed to greet the dawn. . . . This bird, however, was not singing for the moment; so presently the old gentleman sat down on a fallen trunk lying by the water's edge, and took the little creature out of its prison, so that it stood on his extended forearm, flapping its wings and preening itself, and at once added to the great chorus of song in the branches above its own jets and spurts of pleasure and contentment. . . . But it never attempted to join its fellows, or the other, further flocks that lived opposite, over the moat, in the fan-shaped, smoke-grey leafage of a grove of ancient cedars.—From "Escape With Me!" by OSBERT SITWELL. (New York: Smith & Durrell.)

"One thing is eternally here"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY ARE CONVINCED that there is one thing needed in order to overcome the aggressive forces of evil and to establish a state of universal harmony or unity of interests. Hoping to aid in the search for that which the world needs wherewith to establish permanent peace many statesmen and commentators have contributed wise and useful opinions in the effort to forward a just peace. Yet this one power appears to elude the search, even while hope is ever beckoning thought onward toward a better day.

Christ Jesus, in his great sermon, set forth the infallible rule (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." This "kingdom of God" which men are to seek first of all, as a preliminary to experiencing that which is good and permanent, is something entirely outside the material sense of existence, which appears to be unsettled, limited, and discordant. In fact, "the kingdom of God" is that state of spiritual consciousness which overrules the material senses and their ills. The one needed thing, then, must be the knowledge of God, of real being, which Jesus fully understood and demonstrated.

It was to this effectual knowledge of reality that Mary Baker Eddy referred in an address to The Mother Church where she said (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pp. 126, 127): "One thing is eternally here; it reigns supreme to-day, to-morrow, forever. We need it in our homes, at our firesides, on our altars, for with it win we the race of the centuries. We have it only as we live it. This is that needful one thing—divine Science, whereby thought is *spiritualized*, reaching outward and upward to Science in Christianity, Science in medicine, in physics, and in metaphysics."

Here, then, is "that needful one thing—divine Science" which has been revealed to the world through the life and works of Christ Jesus and in our day in Christian Science, and which is available to all to be possessed only as it is lived. And this alone can save the world from the material sense of existence, whence comes all human woe, including war. Why, then, do not men universally seek this Science of Christ, which "is eternally here," and which can lead them in right ways to realization of the abundance and freedom greatly desired and sought and yet not attained? It is because this Science is not yet widely known and because mortals are bound by the beliefs of existence as finite and material, as limited and ruled by personal opinions, tendencies, and desires. It is because material knowledge has not the wisdom to exercise unfailingly right judgment, and men have grown skeptical of ways and means that are largely experiential and lacking in certainty of right results.

This, however, is all the more reason why men should welcome a demonstrable Science whereby, with understanding, each one can prove for himself the divine Principle of right living in honest and just association with others. And indeed increasing numbers are learning that through this Science they can find a sense of health, happiness, and prosperity unknown to them while formerly holding to finite concepts. It is, then, in having this Science "as we live it," that those who have learned of its purity and beauty can help to carry knowledge of its truths to all mankind. Mrs. Eddy writes (No and Yes, p. 35), "What manner of Science were Christian Science without the power to demonstrate the Principle of such Life; and what hope have mortals but through deep humility and adoration to reach the understanding of this Principle!" Then she says, "When human struggles cease, and mortals yield lovingly to the purpose of divine Love, there will be no more sickness, sorrow, sin, and death."

Because of the common belief in matter as having reality and substance men have been slow to learn of the spiritual way of victory over material discords. Yet the prophets pointed to the revelation of Truth, which must come to redeem humanity from sin and suffering, and Christ Jesus proved through his life, his teaching and healing, that Truth had come. And he gave the further assurance that another Comforter should come, another revelation of the power of Truth to overcome the sinful beliefs and the consequent sorrows and sufferings of human sense, including disease, hatred, dishonesty, war.

And Mrs. Eddy, having proved through many healings the truth of her discovery, and having given her elucidation of this Science to humanity in her writings and in the establishing of her Church and its activities, in referring to Jesus' words (John 14:16), "He shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever," could say with authority (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 55), "This Comforter I understand to be Divine Science." Each one who has proved in some measure the availability of Truth to heal discord can help the world today, through loving and living the truth he has already learned, and through demonstration of the power of "that needful one thing—divine Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

"Una cosa è qui eternamente"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

MOLTI SONO CONVINTI che occorre una cosa per sopraffare le forze aggressive del male e per stabilire uno stato di armonia universale od unità d'interessi. Nella speranza di aiutare alla ricerca di quello che occorre al mondo per stabilire una pace permanente, molti uomini di stato e giornalisti hanno contribuito opinioni sagge ed utili nello sforzo di dar impulso ad una pace giusta. Eppure questa potenza particolare sembra eludere la ricerca, anche quando la speranza sta sempre invitando il pensiero a progredire verso un tempo migliore.

Cristo Gesù, nel suo grande sermone, enunciò la regola infallibile (Matteo 6:33): "Cercate prima il regno e la giustizia di Dio, e tutte queste cose vi saranno sopraggiunte". Questo "regno . . . di Dio" che gli uomini devono cercare prima di tutto, come una premessa per sperimentare ciò che è buono e permanente, è una cosa interamente al di fuori del senso materiale dell'esistenza, la quale sembra essere irresoluta, limitata, e discorde. In realtà, "il regno . . . di Dio" è quello stato di coscienza spirituale che predomina sui sensi materiali ed i loro malanni. L'unica cosa occorrente, dunque, dev'essere la conoscenza di Dio, del vero essere, che Gesù comprese e dimostrò completamente.

Fu a questa conoscenza efficiente della realtà che Mary Baker Eddy alluse in un discorso alla Chiesa Madre, dove disse (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, pagg. 126, 127): "Una cosa è qui eternamente; regna suprema oggi, domani, sempre. Ci occorre nelle nostre case, ai nostri focolari, sui nostri altari, poichè con essa vinciamo la corsa dei secoli. Noi la possediamo soltanto col viverla. Questa è quell'unica cosa necessaria—la Scienza divina, per la quale il pensiero viene *spiritualizzato*, innalzandosi, all'infuori ed in alto, verso la Scienza nel Cristianesimo, la Scienza nella medicina, nella fisica e nella metafisica".

Qui, dunque, è "quell'unica cosa necessaria —la Scienza divina" che è stata rivelata al mondo per mezzo della vita e delle opere di Cristo Gesù ed ai nostri giorni nella Scienza Cristiana, e che è ottenibile da tutti per essere posseduta soltanto in quanto che è vissuta. E questo solo può salvare il mondo dal senso materiale dell'esistenza, da cui deriva tutta la miseria umana, inclusa la guerra. Perchè, dunque, gli uomini non cercano tutti questa Scienza di Cristo, che "è qui eternamente", e che può guidarli in modi giusti alla realizzazione dell'abbondanza e della libertà grandemente desiderate e ricercate e non ancora raggiunte? È perchè questa Scienza non è ancora più generalmente conosciuta, e perchè i mortali sono legati dalle credenze dell'esistenza quale limitata e materiale, quale confinata e governata da opinioni, tendenze e desideri personali. È perchè la conoscenza materiale non ha la saggezza occorrente per esercitare infallibilmente giusto giudicio, e gli uomini sono divenuti scettici riguardo a metodi e mezzi che sono in gran parte sperimentali e privi di certezza di buoni risultati.

Questo tuttavia costituisce una ragione maggiore perchè gli uomini dovrebbero dar il benvenuto ad una Scienza dimostrabile per la quale, col comprendimento, ognuno può dimostrare da sè stesso il divino Principio della vita retta in associazione onesta e giusta con gli altri. E veramente in numeri crescenti stanno imparando che per mezzo di questa Scienza essi possono trovare un senso di salute, felicità e prosperità ignote ad essi mentre dapprima aderivano a concetti limitati. È dunque nel possedere questa Scienza "col viverla", che quelli che sono stati informati della sua purezza e bellezza possono aiutare a trasmettere la conoscenza delle sue verità a tutta l'umanità. Mrs. Eddy scrive (*No and Yes*, pag. 35): "Che specie di Scienza sarebbe la Scienza Cristiana senza il potere di dimostrare il Principio di tale Vita; e che speranza hanno i mortali se non che di raggiungere, con profonda umiltà ed adorazione, la comprensione di questo Principio!" Poi essa dice: "Quandò le lotte umane cessano ed i mortali si arrendono amorevolmente al proposito del divino Amore, non vi saranno più malattia, cordoglio, peccato e morte".

A causa della comune credenza nella materia quale avente realtà e sostanza, le genti sono state lente nell'imparare la via spirituale della vittoria sulle disarmonie materiali. Eppure i profeti hanno indicato la rivelazione della Verità, che deve venire a redimere l'umanità dal peccato e dalla sofferenza, e Cristo Gesù dimostrò colla sua vita, il suo insegnamento e la sua opera sanatrice, che la Verità era venuta. Ed assicurò pure che un altro Consolatore sarebbe venuto, un'altra rivelazione del potere della Verità a sopraffare le credenze peccaminose e le conseguenti angoscie e sofferenze del senso umano, inclusi la malattia, l'odio, la disonestà, la guerra.

E Mrs. Eddy, avendo dimostrato con molte guarigioni la verità della sua scoperta, ed avendo dato la spiegazione di questa Scienza all'umanità nei suoi scritti e nella fondazione della sua Chiesa e delle sue attività, alludendo alle parole di Gesù (Giovanni 14:16): "Egli vi darà un altro Consolatore, perchè stia con voi in perpetuo", poteva dire con autorità (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, pag. 55), "Questo Consolatore io so che è la Scienza Divina". Ciascuno che ha dimostrato in certa misura l'accessibilità della Verità per guarire la discordia, può aiutare il mondo oggigiorno, amando e vivendo la verità che egli ha già imparato, e per mezzo della dimostrazione del potere di "quell'unica cosa necessaria—la Scienza divina".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Atlantic Charter Promissory Note for Four Freedoms After War

Ranged behind Democracy's 'New Order' are the entire 28 United Nations which are at war with the Axis and which are now united in pledge to make a peace which will finally end war.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The Atlantic Charter is a promissory note. There is a lot back of it but it still remains to be redeemed.

Under its terms President Roosevelt joined with Prime Minister Churchill to declare that it would be the purpose of the United States and Great Britain to establish this time a peace that would stick. They defined in general Democracy's "New Order" and what the world could expect from victory over Naziism.

But the Atlantic Charter is expectation, not fulfillment; it is pledge, not performance; it is an earnest, not a guarantee, of things to come.

The kind of peace which the Atlantic Charter purposes is one that will:

1. Afford to all nations the means to live in peace and safety within their own borders.
2. Assure to all people the opportunity to choose their own government and to "live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

Gained Strength

One year after its proclamation as President and Prime Minister met aboard the Prince of Wales in the troubled waters of the North Atlantic, the Atlantic Charter has gained substantial strength and support and prestige. Ranged behind its objectives are the entire 28 United Nations which are at war against the Axis and which are now united in a pledge to make a peace which will finally end war.

The value and the validity of the Atlantic Charter need in no way be minimized because it is merely a declaration of purpose and not a formal treaty obligation guaranteeing that the purpose will be fulfilled.

There has been no more powerful and binding commitment in American history than the Monroe Doctrine in which the United States in a unilateral declaration of policy and without any form of treaty obligation declared that the defense of every Western Hemisphere nation is vital to the defense of the United States.

The Atlantic Charter, together with its foundation stone, the Lend-Lease Act, may well grow to a stature and strength equal to the Monroe Doctrine with which it has, indeed, much in common. In these twin acts—one a declaration by Congress, the other a declaration by the President—the United States affirms that it will help defend any nation anywhere whose defense is deemed "vital to the defense of the United States."

Thus the Lend-Lease Act can be seen as a prior enabling act heralding the substance which may be added to the words of the Atlantic Charter itself. And thus, while the Monroe Doctrine began America's participation in a hemispheric system of collective security, the Atlantic Charter and the Lend-Lease Act are providing the beginning of the mechanism for completing America's participation in a world-wide system of collective security.

Putting the principles of the Atlantic Charter to work will be a long, hard pull, the Secretary of State said. It willl depend both on individual men and women working together within nations and on nations working together throughout the world.

As he and other United States leaders have declared, the first requirement will be that the United Nations continue united when the war is won. They will face the task of disarming the aggressor nations and policing the world while a permanent system of security is being laid out.

Great Britain and the United States, by virtue of the Atlantic Charter, have taken the first steps to become the nucleus of such an organization, which would logically embrace all like-minded nations.

The Governments of the United States and the other United Nations have begun to lay the groundwork during the war for the work that will be necessary after the war to get this job done along the lines laid down by the Charter. They are working step by step through international agreements, through studies in postwar planning, and through creating and learning to use during war tools of international collaboration that can be adapted to the needs of peace.

U. S. Government responsibility for postwar planning has been entrusted principally to the National Resources Planning Board, Department of State and Board of Economic Warfare.

Planning Board

The planning board works primarily in the domestic field, toward a program for maximum peacetime production, employment and development of national resources; it is developing plans for shifting men and machines from war to the jobs of peace, for public works; encouragement of private enterprise and improved social security.

In the Department of State a division of special research, created in the spring of 1941, is studying requirements in the international field for putting the Atlantic Charter into effect and, in addition, an inter-departmental committee is now being set up under the chairmanship of Secretary Hull.

The Board of Economic Warfare has been directed by the President to pursue its activities in obtaining and increasing production of materials from abroad which we need for fighting the war with an eye to the needs of postwar economic reconstruction and to plan accordingly.

The Department of Agriculture is directing its Food for Freedom program not only to meet the needs of war but to meet postwar requirements and problems as well.

In the meantime, the United Nations are beginning to learn to work together on a practical basis through combined agencies set up to meet war requirements.

Intimate Message:

Washington Looks Southward . . By Joseph G. Harrison

The winds blowing across the Gulf of Mexico from South America are bringing disquieting news. If Washington believed that, with the progress of the war, all danger spots throughout Latin America would be eliminated, it is now sadder but wiser. From the point of view of the United Nations things are not as they should be in the southern half of the Western World and there is reason to believe that they are now growing worse.

Working very hard and very skillfully to strengthen the Allied cause throughout Latin America, the State Department has hesitated to give publicity to a number of developments which are causing it much worry. It has persevered in the hope that the definite and overwhelming pro-United Nations sympathy of the average Latin-American would gradually bring about an unbroken New World front against the Axis.

This has not happened. What is more, there appears to be very little hope of its happening in the near future.

United Nations reverses in Europe, Asia and Africa have not only emboldened Axis sympathizers in the South American republics but have also caused much understandable concern among the Allies' staunchest friends there. Washington is keeping close watch on at least three danger spots in that part of the world. They are:

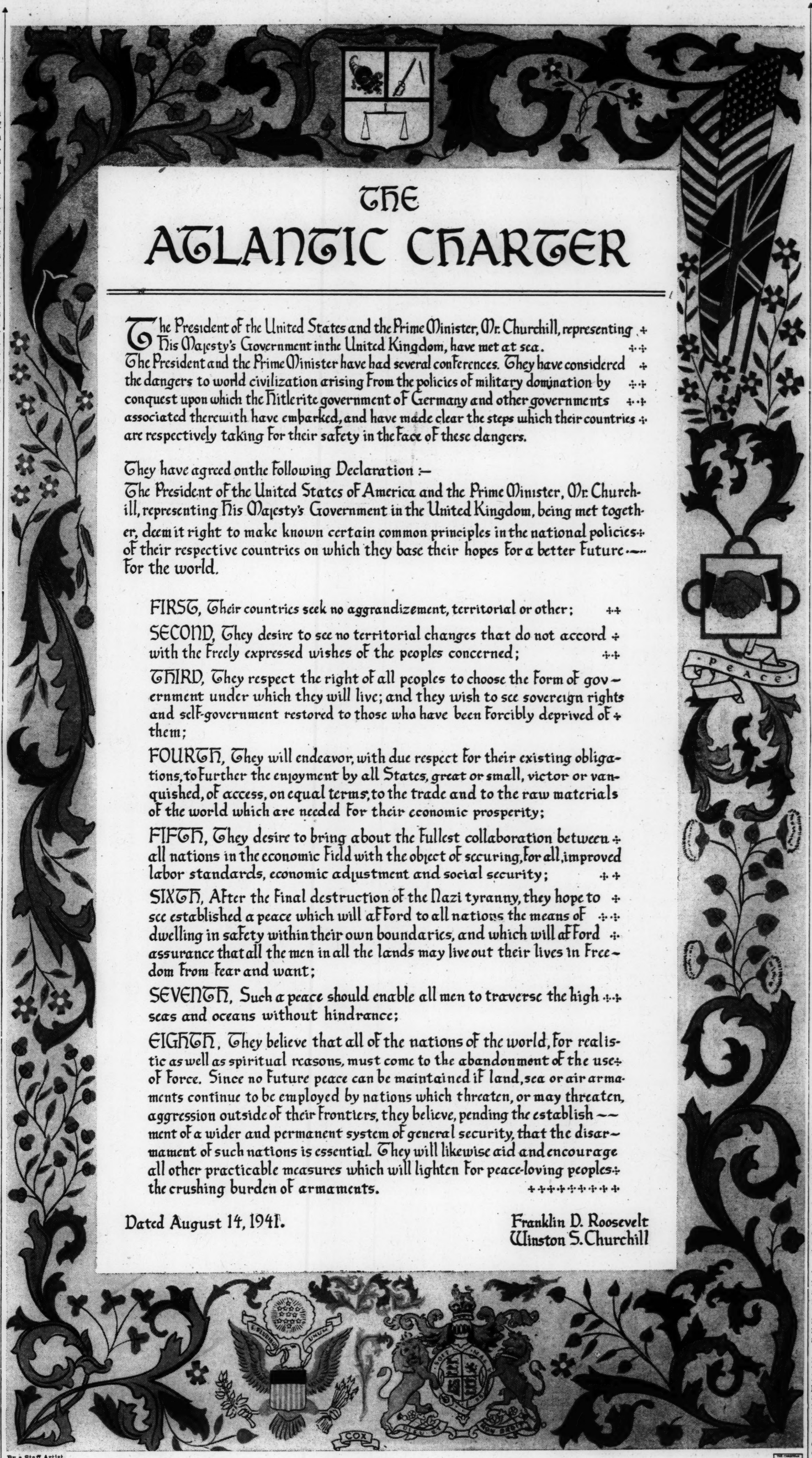
1. The increasingly open pro-totalitarian attitude of the Argentine Government.
2. The growing doubt in the minds of many Latin-American army officers, never conspicuous for their friendship for democracy, over the probability of a United Nations victory.
3. The reported possibility of war between two or more of the South American republics.

A clear insight into the thoughts of the Argentine Government was given in a dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor from Santiago, Chile, on Aug. 10. This dispatch disclosed that the regime of Argentine President Castillo hopes to impose a Fascist-borrowed form of municipal government upon the city of Buenos Aires. The Chamber of Deputies, which closely reflects the liberal and pro-Allied attitude of the average Argentine, has registered a strong protest against the move.

The uneasiness felt in Latin-American military circles is said to be traceable to the continued successes of the German Army, the British defeat in Libya and the failure of the United States, after eight months of warfare, to change materially the Japanese position in the Southwestern Pacific. These military men are prone to point out that, if the Germans seize Dakar, and attempt to invade South America, they do not have sufficient arms to oppose Nazi military might.

Finally, the reports of possible internal trouble in South America are not being laughed off in Washington. There is some evidence that Peru is still far from satisfied with the temporary armistice recently completed with Ecuador and that Bolivia is extremely dissatisfied with the failure of Chile to accede to Bolivian hopes of obtaining an outlet upon the Pacific Ocean. Any clash in Latin America would undoubtedly be exploited by Axis agents for all it was worth.

There seems to be no great hope in Washington that the situation will mend other than through definite proof upon the battlefield that the United Nations are going to win the war. Until then, it is believed, many Latin-Americans will continue listening to their own fears and to Axis arguments.


THE
ATLANTIC CHARTER
The President of the United States and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, have met at sea.
The President and the Prime Minister have had several conferences. They have considered the dangers to world civilization arising from the policies of military domination by conquest upon which the Hitlerite government of Germany and other governments associated therewith have embarked, and have made clear the steps which their countries are respectively taking for their safety in the face of these dangers.
They have agreed on the following Declaration :—
The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.
FIRST, Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;
SECOND, They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;
THIRD, They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;
FOURTH, They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;
FIFTH, They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic adjustment and social security;
SIXTH, After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;
SEVENTH, Such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;
EIGHTH, They believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.
Dated August 14, 1941.
Franklin D. Roosevelt
Winston S. Churchill
PEACE
E PLURIBUS UNUM
HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE
COX

By a Staff Artist

'These words of peace . . . this pledge of hard-fought liberties to come . . .'

On the first anniversary of the signing of The Atlantic Charter, The Christian Science Monitor presents an illuminated copy of the famous document, signed at sea by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on Aug. 14, 1941. Lettering and decoration are from the pen of J. W. S. Cox. The accompanying articles on the present and future significance of the Charter are by the respective chiefs of the Monitor's news bureaus in Washington and London.

Churchill-Roosevelt Plan accepted by Europe as symbol of 'common man's' aspirations.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 14—The Atlantic Charter has been accepted as the basis for postwar reconstruction in Europe.

Not only has it been formally and officially adopted by all of the United Nations, but it has become, in the year since it was first promulgated by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, a basic part of thoughts and wishes of the ordinary man and woman about world peace and security.

Officially and diplomatically, the Atlantic Charter became the cornerstone of postwar-peace aims at a ceremonious meeting of the Allied Council in St. James's Palace, London, on Sept. 24, 1941, when the following resolution introduced by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was adopted unanimously:

"The Governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, and Yugoslavia, and representatives of General de Gaulle, leader of Free Frenchmen, having taken note of the declaration recently drawn up by the President of the United States and by Prime Minister Churchill on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, now make known their adherence to the common principles of the policy set forth in that declaration and their intention to co-operate to the best of their ability in giving effect to them."

What It Means

Perhaps even more important, however, than these official pronouncements is the fact that in the past 12 months the Atlantic Charter has come to mean something to the average European—to the "common man" in Britain and to the "man in the street" in Nazi-occupied countries of the Continent.

The Atlantic Charter has come to mean "something" but it is vitally important to realize that this "something' is not necessarily just what the Charter itself says. It is absolutely essential to understand that the Atlantic Charter has been accepted in Europe, but it has been accepted with reservations, with varied interpretations, and even, speaking quite frankly, with regret.

The truth is that the shortcomings and imperfections of the Churchill - Roosevelt declaration are all too evident. It is too vague. It is too general.

Article 3 for instance, which speaks of the "right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live" and of restoring "sovereign rights," appears on the face of it to ignore many of the lessons of the past 20 years which surely teach the dangers of unbridled national sovereignty and the perils inherent in dictatorial forms of government.

Reservations Expressed

Criticisms of this sort are the rule and not the exception in European comment on the Atlantic Charter. At the inter-Allied conference when the refugee governments adhered to the Charter, virtually every representative expressed certain reservations and gave certain special interpretations to the Charter in part or as whole.

If this is true, however—and it is—how has it happened that the Atlantic Charter, despite these criticisms, came to be adopted so generally and genuinely as the foundation stone of postwar peace policy?

The explanation is threefold. The first reason is its source and authorship. Written and proclaimed after a dramatic shipboard meeting at sea by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, the document carried almost irresistible weight as representing the common views of two outstanding leaders of the democratic world. Moreover, it was regarded at the time—before the United States entered the war—as having the inestimable value of committing the United States to co-operation in the task of postwar reconstruction.

The second reason for the Charter's success is that its very vagueness and general nature enabled all the United Nations governments to accept it when they would have found it infinitely more difficult to reach an agreement on a more specific, concrete, and complete postwar program.

The third factor, which even more than the other two explains the persistent popularity of the Atlantic Charter with the general public, is that it already has become a symbol. As a symbol, it means not so much what it says, as what it stands for in the hearts and imaginations of the free peoples of the world. They little remember its detailed terms or exact phraseology. They know that it expresses, even if imperfectly, their aspirations toward a just, stable, and permanent peace and their longing for the four freedoms which they feel it incorporates.

Thus Mr. Roosevelt's and Mr. Churchill's Atlantic Charter has, in fact, come to symbolize for Europe the ideal of a better world, freed from fear and want.

This is more important than the form or even the content of the Charter itself.

Washington Club at Fenway Park for Four-Game Week-End Series With Red Sox

U. S. Coast Guard Academy Host for 'Danmark' Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 14—The summer racing schedule of the Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association reaches its climax on the Thames River this week end as the United States Coast Guard Academy plays host to 13 rivals in launching the first annual dinghy competition for the "Danmark" Trophy on the Thames River, Saturday afternoon and Sunday. The competition will be both intersectional and international in character as Michigan and Princeton invade New England and the Royal Danish Cadets from the Training Ship "Danmark" match their skill against the American college yachtsman.

There will be colorful ceremonies connected with the regatta as the "Danmark" Trophy, donated by Capt. Knud L. Hansen of the "Danmark"—now in Coast Guard service—is presented to the Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association and later to the winning crews. These presentations will probably take place on board the "Danmark," one of the few remaining square-riggers in active service, and this fine ship and another famous craft, the three-masted schooner Atlantic, holder of the trans-Atlantic yacht record, will add to the background of the regatta as 28 colored sails of the 12-foot International Dinghies in which the event will be competed dot the river.

Captain Hansen, whose ship remained in this country when Germany ruthlessly invaded his nation in 1940, offered the "Danmark" to the United States within 24 hours after Pearl Harbor and she has since been used for training purposes at the Coast Guard Academy.

The entry list of 14 competing colleges is now complete with teams to represent Boston College, Bowdoin, Brown, Coast Guard, T. S. "Danmark," Dartmouth, Harvard, M. I. T., Michigan, Northeastern, Princeton, Rhode Island State, Williams, and Yale. It will be Michigan's first dinghy appearance in the East since last October as the Wolverines passed up the national championships in May. It is an outstanding field of crack crews as Brown holds the national championship, Yale is the New England titlist, Dartmouth won the McMillan Cup (big boats) and the Eastern crown, and Harvard has captured first honors in three of the Crimson's last four starts including the Boston Dinghy Club Cup open regatta. These teams and Coast Guard will be the favored crews, but from all reports the youthful Danish cadets are extremely clever small boat skippers who will have to be watched every minute.

The racing will be according to the round-robin, change-of-boat system in two divisions with one crew to a college in each heat. Among the star college skippers who will be racing are Jimmy McSorley of Boston College, Charley Daniel of Coast Guard, "Bus" Mosbacher of Dartmouth, Maurice and Ralph Evans (not related) of M. I. T., Dave Noyes of Harvard, Jerry Powell of Michigan, Thayer Richardson of Northeastern, George Martin and Rollie Morin of Rhode Island, Johnny Fuller of Williams, and Dick Besse and Cliff Lewis of Yale. Dick Besse, President of the I. C. Y. R. A., "Bus" Mosbacher, the McMillan Cup champion, and Harvard's Dave Noyes are generally rated as the three top skippers who will battle for the No. 1 college helmsman ranking vacated by the graduation of Leonard Romagna of Brown, who is incidentally now in training at Avery Point to become a Coast Guard reserve cadet.

Newport Tourney Put Over One Day

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14 (AP)—The Newport Casino tennis tournament's Thursday program, called off by weather conditions, was scheduled to go on today, highlighted by the final of the Eastern grass court singles final, which weather also prevented last Sunday at Rye, N. Y.

Ted Schroeder, top seeded in the Newport tourney, was due to face Seymour Greenberg, of Chicago, in the transplanted Rye final. Greenberg was eliminated from the Newport tourney in the second round but Schroeder has reached the semifinal bracket.

Girls Meet To Vie For Swim Titles

NEENAH, Wis., Aug. 14 (AP)—Royalty of a different kind than is usually crowned when bathing beauties get together will be chosen here this week end as 75 sleek and serious mermaids parade to the pool in quest of 1942 National A. A. U. women's swimming and diving championships.

Leading the list of contenders in the meet, which opened this afternoon and closes Sunday, are five defending champions, including Gloria Callen, Nyack, N. Y., holder of more than 30 national records, who seeks her third straight 100-meter backstroke title.

Other Champions

Other champions are Nancy Merki, Portland, Ore., dual freestyle queen, who is after her third 800-meter and second 1,500-meter crowns; Brenda Heiser, Portland, a two-time winner in the 100-meter crawl; Betty Bemis, Indianapolis, tops in the 400-meter freestyle list of 1941; and Patty Aspinall, the 15-year-old miss from Indianapolis who holds the 200-meter breaststroke championship.

Little Chieko Miyamoto, Hawaii, 300-meter individual medley champion the last two years, was not able to arrange transportation from the Islands. Another 1941 champion, Helen Crlenkovich, twice holder of the three-meter diving crown, has retired from competition.

Profits to Navy Relief

Miss Heiser and Miss Merki came to the defense of their titles this afternoon, and challengers met for Miss Miyamoto's vacant crown. Backstroke and breaststroke trials and finals are scheduled tomorrow and Sunday, and the diving finals Sunday afternoon.

The Indianapolis Riviera Club's 800-meter freestyle relay team led by Miss Bemis, and the New York Swimming Association's 300-meter medley combination led by Miss Callen were the only team winners returned to defend 1941 crowns.

All profits will go to the Navy Emergency Relief.

Young Golfer Hopes to Win On Third Try

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—Young Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich., can't be blamed if she's tired of playing second fiddle to Mrs. Russell Mann of Omaha, Neb.

Last year the two met in the final of the women's Western amateur tournament. Mrs. Mann won, 4 and 3. They came together next in the title match of the Trans-Mississippi. Again the Omaha sharpshooter was the victor, 1 up in 36 holes.

Today they clashed again, this time in the semifinals of the 1942 amateur at Sunset Ridge.

Played Good Golf

Cheery Mary Agnes has played a heaping portion of good golf in this tournament, as has Mrs. Mann. Miss Wall shot a 79 in Monday's qualifying round, only two strokes behind the Omahan who was the medalist. Then in order she disposed of eager Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., Mrs. Frank Mayer of Chicago and, yesterday, Claire Doran of Cleveland, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Mann rolled along in old-time form yesterday to bowl over Mrs. Harold Sims of St. Paul, Minn., 4 and 2.

The other side of the pairings sheet sent Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, the 1942 women's champion, against unheralded Dorothy Ellis of Indianapolis, the Indiana titleholder.

Severe Pressure

Miss Jameson was under severe pressure in beating Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, so much so that on the short 15th after dropping her tee shot four feet from the pin, she three-putted and halved the hole when she could have sewed up the match. She had to go on to the 17th before pulling out with a 2-and-1 decision.

Miss Ellis won by a healthy 4-and-3 count over the Sunset Ridge favorite, Virginia Ingram, a member of the home course.

Marked Foul Ball Brings $25 Bond

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The term "foul ball" may be anathema to some, but it's money in the bank to at least one Atlanta baseball fan.

H. G. Kingston recovered a foul ball in the stands as Atlanta inaugurated its "Balls for War Stamps and Bonds" system and turned it in for a $25 bond.

The Atlanta club is giving war stamps and bonds for marked balls hit into the stands and recovered by fans.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	9	3	0	1.000
Hughson	26	14	3	.824
Brown	25	6	2	.750
Dobson	21	7	7	.500
Butland	16	1	1	.500
Wagner	22	9	11	.450
Terry	16	4	5	.444
Newsome	20	7	9	.438
Judd	22	7	9	.438
Ryba	15	2	3	.400

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	15	1	0	1.000
Salvo	17	6	3	.667
Tost	27	10	7	.588
Sain	29	4	4	.500
Javery	33	9	13	.409
Tobin	28	9	16	.360
Earley	20	4	9	.308
Donovan	19	1	4	.200
Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

Backstroke Beauty —By Pap'

Gloria
GALLEN
- FEW ATHLETIC STARS EVER DOMINATE THEIR FIELDS AS DOES THIS BEAUTIFUL BACK STROKE ACE OF THE NEW YORK WOMEN'S SWIMMING ASSOCIATION !!
SHE HOLDS CLOSE TO 40 NATIONAL RECORDS and HAS ERASED ABOUT ALL OF ELEANOR HOLM'S GREAT MARKS
NATIONAL OUTDOOR BACK STROKE CROWN
YOU CAN'T EXPECT A GIRL TO WEAR THE SAME HAT SEASON IN AND SEASON OUT
PAP

Wide World Features

In the Dugout

with Rumill

What Players Talk About

Caught between the bases . . . He gets almost no attention at all because of the Braves' low berth in the National League standing, but Eddie Miller is currently compiling one of the greatest defensive records in the history of shortstopping. As the Boston club moved into Brooklyn on Thursday for a series with the Dodgers, Miller had made just two fielding errors in his most recent 70 appearances at the most difficult of all defensive positions. Eddie went from May 29 to July 9—40 games—without a boot. Then, after missing a badly spinning bounder at Chicago on July 10, he put together 19 more consecutive flawless contests.

* * *

Each box carrying a Reach American League ball has the following stamped on the cover: "The product herein contains wool (75 per cent), reused wool (24 per cent), and other fibers (1 per cent)." No longer are the pellets made with 100 per cent Australian wool, which explains why the rabbit is fast disappearing. It took a world war to give the pitchers a much-needed break . . . Says Claude Passeau, ace of the Cubs' mound staff: "Carl Hubbell is the greatest pitcher I have ever seen." . . . Upon hearing that they were losing Birdie Tebbetts in the draft, the Tigers tried unsuccessfully to buy Ernie Lombardi from the Braves.

* * *

If Hans Lobert has done nothing else, he has made the Phils over into a versatile aggregation. Bob Bragan started the season at shortstop and is now catching. Danny Murtaugh came up as a second sacker, opened at third and is Lobert's new shortstop. Tommy Livingston, formerly the second string backstop, is the first baseman. Earl Naylor arrived as an outfielder and is now a pitcher. Hans must be preparing for next year, when the player limit is sure to be reduced. The moving of Bragan behind the plate brings to mind that Moe Berg was an infielder when he first came to the White Sox.

* * *

Leo Durocher is the speaker: "Joe Gordon couldn't carry Frankie Frisch's glove as a second baseman. Maybe Joe can five years from now, but not in 1942. However, I'll say this for Gordon: I think he is a more dangerous clutch hitter than Joe di Maggio." . . . Mike Gonzales, Cardinal coach, thinks that only five of the Dodgers would be worth more than the $7,500 waiver price if tossed into the open market . . . At the 102-game mark the Cincinnati Reds had used only six starting pitchers and had received 58 complete games from them. But Bill McKechnie is still trying to find a substitute for runs.

* * *

A year ago rival batters were saying that Dick Newsome of the Red Sox had the most varied assortment among A. L. pitchers. But now those same bludgeon wielders are giving Tex Hughson, also of the Red Sox, the nod. Tex has run up 14 victories with sliders, sinkers, knucklers, curves, and good control. Too, he thinks—and no fooling—that there isn't a hitter in the league good enough to out-smart him, or a team good enough to beat him. And it is beginning to look as if he has something there . . . Brooklyn's winning streak of eight is the longest of the year in the N. L. . . . With Russo out for the season Gomez remains the lone Yankee southpaw.

* * *

The Dodgers are scheduled to play a double-header with the Giants at Ebbets Field Aug. 23, the same afternoon the Yankees are meeting the Athletics in an Army Relief Fund game at the Stadium. If the Brooklyn club is asked to move its bill that day, the answer will be "No." . . . The Dodgers, incidentally, expect to make the pennant a mathematical certainty by Sept. 16 . . . Jim Turner is pitching at Newark . . . Critics call the throwing arm of Northey of the Phils the strongest in the majors, with Kennedy of the White Sox a close second. They say that Dom Di Maggio has gone ahead of his brother Joe as a thrower.

Hogan Opens Up Wide Lead With 64 at Rochester

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 14 (AP)—Ben Hogan carried a four-stroke lead into the second 18-hole round of the $5,000 Times-Union open golf tournament today after shooting a record-smashing 64 yesterday.

The round clipped six strokes from par and two from the Oak Hill course's competitive record of 66. It included nine one-putt greens, eight birdies, and nine pars.

Sammy Byrd's fine 68 left him within easy striking distance of the pace-setting Hogan. The ex-major league outfielder slipped over regulation figures on but two holes in a round that included seven birdies.

After Byrd, who plays out of Ardmore, Pa., four were notched in third place with 69's—Jimmy Demaret, Detroit; Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Philadelphia; Horton Smith, Springfield, Mo.; and Harry Nettlebladt, Avon, Conn.

Tied for fourth with even-par 70's were Craig Wood, winner last week of the Canadian open; Chuck Harbert, Battle Creek, Mich., and Jimmy Thomson, Chicopee, Mass., and bunched with 71's were Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., Jimmy Hines, Lakeville, Ray Hill, Hershey, Pa., Augie Nordone, Syracuse, and Howard Tryon, Elmira amateur.

Minor Leagues

Results Aug. 13

By the Associated Press

International League

Montreal 4, Rochester 3.
Buffalo 2-4, Toronto 1-6.
(Other games postponed)

American Association

Milwaukee 6, Indianapolis 4.
St. Paul 6, Columbus 4, (10 innings).
Toledo 6, Minneapolis 5.
Louisville 9, Kansas City 4.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 5, Sacramento 3.
San Diego 5, Hollywood 2.
Los Angeles 12, Portland 0.
Seattle 4, San Francisco 2.

Texas League

Beaumont 4, Dallas 2.
Shreveport 8, Fort Worth 5.
San Antonio 5, Tulsa 4.
Houston 10, Oklahoma City 1.

Southern Association

Memphis 5, Birmingham 5 (called end of eight innings by agreement).
Atlanta 6-6, Knoxville 2-5.
Nashville 11-11, Chattanooga 4-2.
(Only games scheduled).

Eastern League

(All games postponed).

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Yankees won double-header from Washington and increased American League lead to 15½ games.

Five Years Ago

Bruce McCormick, Los Angeles fireman, won National Public Links golf title, defeating Don Erickson in final.

Pro Hockey Plans May Be Decided Soon

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—The future of professional hockey involving National League play in the United States and Canada for the 1942-43 season may be decided in Toronto, Ont., a week from today.

Leaders expect to get the "go ahead" signal.

Representatives of the vast amateur hockey organization of Canada will meet with Canadian Government officials and learn the position Ottawa will take. Tied up with the decision is the future of the sport in the United States.

Heightens Morale

Capt. W. G. Hardy, President of the International Ice Hockey Association and the Canadian Amateur Hockey League, in Chicago on a speech-making tour for his Government, expressed his personal belief that the game is one of the best for heightening both Army and civilian morale. He said today the senior hockey association in Canada plans, if told to go ahead, to emphasize games played by teams from Army and war munitions camps.

William Tobin, President of the Chicago Black Hawks and a Canadian veteran in the First World War, said the Canadian Government at present was sympathetic with the continuation of the National Hockey League.

Tobin said a canvass taken by the Canadian Government disclosed that more than 1,500,000 people in the Dominion listened to radio broadcasts of hockey games in Toronto.

"The sport has a direct effect on the morale of a Canadian citizen, just as baseball's continuation helps in this country," Tobin added.

Profits for Relief

Maj. Frederick McLaughlin, owner of the Black Hawks and another First World War veteran, has pledged to turn over every cent of profit from Hawks games this season to war-aid funds.

Tobin believes the Black Hawks, holders of National League attendance records, will draw as well as last season. He says advance reservations are larger than ever. The Hawks will lose only four players. Goalie Sam Lo Presti is in the United States Navy. Bill Carse and Alex Kaleta, forwards, are in the Canadian Army. Joe Cooper, defense star, will be married in Winnipeg tomorrow, but is subject to immediate military call.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Harlond Clift, Browns—Hit homer, double, and two singles and drove in four runs to lead victory over White Sox.

Oris Hockett, Indians—Doubled with bases loaded and two out in ninth inning to beat Tigers, 3-2.

Claude Passeau, Cubs—Stopped Cardinals to snap Cub losing streak and hang up his 16th pitching victory of season.

Harris Has Taken Three Of Last Four From Locals

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Defeating first division rivals and drawing hefty crowds, the Washington Senators are having a little delayed fun in the lower half of the American League. Just a few weeks ago in a seventh-place duel with the Athletics, the club which tomorrow opens a four-game week-end series with the Red Sox at Fenway Park is now close on the heels of the White Sox. Perhaps, after all, Bucky Harris is stronger than he showed in the first half of the season.

The Red Sox have not escaped the sting of this Senatorial push. Joe Cronin has dropped three of his most recent four meetings with Harris. Last Monday Masterson and Hudson beat him in a twin bill at Griffith Stadium.

Pitching Good

The Senators have been cooling off the opposition chiefly with excellent pitching. Sid Hudson and Buck Newsom are the head men of the Harris mound group. Last week this pair took an abbreviated two-game series from the Yankees, no less. The big Venezuelan, Alex Carrasquel, is also doing a good job on the hill. He has won his last four starts. If Harris could get the sort of pitching out of Early Wynn that he did about a month ago, the Capital City outfit would find passing the White Sox just a breeze.

However, Harris, who once managed the Red Sox, frankly admits that he is far from satisfied with the club as it stands. "There are too many weaknesses," is the way Bucky tells it. "I believe our infield is the worst I've ever managed in Washington. And I say this without meaning to be too harsh on the rookies, Johnny Sullivan and Ellis Clary. They probably will improve in time."

New Third Baseman

When Bobby Estalella began handling the ball as if it were hot at third base, Roy Cullenbine volunteered to try the berth and the former outfielder has been doing very well. Roy is not the best defensive infielder in the league, but his strong throwing arm helps to cover up other shortcomings. He merely knocks them down and throws them out. And his hitting has helped.

With Cullenbine at third, Harris has been using the veteran Bruce Campbell in right field against all types of pitching. Bruce's hitting in recent games has been brilliant. Ask the Red Sox. He beat them twice in one day. The remainder of the Washington outfield has George Case and Stan Spence. Spence, last year with the Sox, has been among the first five hitters almost since the start of the season. Case is having his best year at the plate.

Harris has found encouragement, too, in the improved hitting of Jake Early and Mickey Vernon. No wonder Washington fans are flocking to Griffith Stadium.

* * *

Briefs: George Case, as usual, is leading the majors in the stolen base department . . . On the last western trip, the Senators cooled the Browns considerably by taking three straight from them . . . Spence is leading both leagues in base hits and should finish the season at .330 or better . . . Buck Newsom, who likes to call himself "Old Bobo" and who would rather beat the Red Sox than any other club in the circuit, will pitch here either tomorrow or Sunday . . . The double-header tomorrow starts at the usual 1:30 time.

* * *

Both the Red Sox and Braves were kept idle yesterday by the weather . . . The Braves were to double up today at Brooklyn . . . That race between Slaughter, Medwick and Mize for the N. L. runs-batted-in crown is a pip . . . Ditto between Mize, Ott and Camilli in homers . . . Just three games separated the Braves from the sixth-place Cubs this morning . . . Tex Hughson will try for his 15th victory here tomorrow or Sunday . . . The only pitcher ahead of him in the victory column is Passeau, with 16.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	76	33	.697	
St. Louis	68	42	.618	8½
Cincinnati	58	51	.532	18
New York	59	53	.527	18½
Pittsburgh	50	56	.472	24½
Chicago	51	64	.443	28
Boston	47	66	.416	31
Philadelphia	31	75	.292	43½

Results Aug. 13

Chicago 13, St. Louis 5.
Other games postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	73	37	.664	
Boston	60	50	.545	13
Cleveland	61	53	.535	14
St. Louis	59	56	.513	16½
Detroit	56	61	.479	20½
Chicago	49	58	.458	22½
Washington	46	61	.430	25½
Philadelphia	44	72	.379	32

Results Aug. 13

Cleveland 3, Detroit 2.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 3.
Other games postponed.

Sports Around the Hub

Foreign Stars to Play at Longwood

Arturo Segura and Jose Russell, the two South American tennis stars, are the latest to enter the Longwood Bowl tournament which opens at the Chestnut Hill club next week. Addition of their names to the entry list, according to Chairman Irving C. Wright, brings the promise of one of the most interesting tourneys in the history of the event.

Among the outstanding net stars of this country already in the fold are Seymour Greenberg, Victor Seixas, and Harris Everett among the men, and Pauline Betz, Louise Brough, and Margaret Osborne among the women.

* * *

Rain interfered with play in the Essex County Club tennis tournament yesterday but not before Pauline Betz and Margaret Osborne, the two top-seeded stars, had won their way to the semi-finals. Postponed was the quarter-final match between Kay Winthrop and Louise Brough. Doris Hart of Miami won her way to the semi-finals Wednesday.

* * *

Veteran Perley Crosby of Woodland, who used to be a well-known figure in Massachusetts tournament golf during the 1920's, stroked his way to the headlines again yesterday when his 35-35—70 topped the two-day M. G. A. tournament at his home club in Auburndale. Low net was won by young Doug Scott of Belmont and S. A. Morse of United Shoe, both with reduced 66s. Scott, incidentally, is a protege of Joe Monahan, Jr., and has been playing golf seriously only about two years.

* * *

Col. Bob Neyland is said to be using a "rotary scrimmage" plan for his Eastern All-Army eleven practice sessions at New Haven. He sends one complete offensive team against a skeleton defense, in order to polish plays which work on certain holes in the line. Yesterday he aimed at the guards; today he planned to go at the tackles; and tomorrow he will work on the ends.

* * *

Briefs: Walter Reed, Jr., of Fort Fairfield and Tommy Marsh of Waterville were the finalists today in the Maine State amateur golf tournament at Poland Spring . . . Edward Rack of McKeesport, Pa., can't seem to lose the international Union Printcraft golf title. He won it yesterday again for the fifth-straight year. In addition his 72-hole total of 299 was one stroke better than the former record of 300 which he established at St. Louis a year ago . . . Aug. 21 has been set as the date for Birdie Tebbett's induction into the Army.

* * *

Mrs. Edward Wigglesworth of Myopia and Mrs. Peggy Dilks of Philadelphia scored 81-83—164 to win the two-day invitation golf tournament which concluded at Myopia yesterday. Their reduced 150 was also lowest in the net division . . . Ralph C. Piper of Concord scored an ace on the 155-yard ninth hole at his home club yesterday . . . Two games in the Boston Park League championships, postponed last night because of the weather, were scheduled to be played tonight. Mattapan Merchants were due to face the Navy Yard A. A. at Merritt Park, Chelsea, and the Dick Casey Club was set to meet the Linehan Club at South Boston Stadium . . . The Red Sox were due to play an exhibition game with the Camp Edwards nine at Brockton late this afternoon.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	376	93	129	24	103	.343
Peaky	436	67	139	1	33	.319
Doerr	390	48	124	12	73	.318
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Di Maggio	458	81	135	12	37	.295
Cronin	75	7	22	4	21	.293
Lupien	298	35	80	3	42	.268
Tabor	386	39	96	6	55	.249
Fox	241	37	60	3	40	.249
Finney	241	38	59	2	25	.245
Peacock	171	11	41	0	12	.240
Conroy	208	18	40	4	17	.192
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	228	23	74	5	32	.325
Klutiz	165	18	47	1	25	.285
Holmes	424	39	119	3	30	.281
Waner	236	35	63	1	28	.267
Roberge	80	7	20	1	8	.250
Masi	61	12	15	0	8	.246
Fernandez	425	46	104	6	42	.245
West	346	43	84	11	35	.243
Miller	443	58	106	4	36	.239
Gremp	152	9	36	3	16	.237
Sisti	315	40	72	4	29	.229
Cuccinello	81	5	18	1	7	.222
Ross	199	18	42	5	17	.211
Cooney	180	18	33	0	6	.183

Ed Danowski, a football hero at Fordham and later with the New York Giants, is now a Navy lieutenant.

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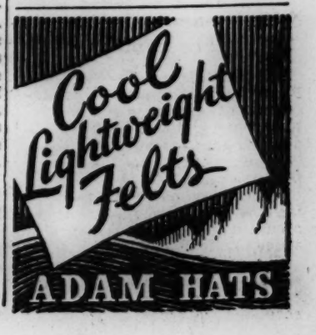

● BASEBALL ●
Fenway Park, Tomorrow, 2 Games, 1st game 1:30
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 6021

Commerce and Finance

Economist Urges Tax on Spending, Would Exempt Savings Levy

Business and Industry

WPB Orders Halt in REA Construction

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Rural Electrification Administration's construction program has come to a full stop with a War Production Board order halting all building of power and light projects unless specifically authorized by WPB.

The armed services' growing need for copper and steel was given as the reason for the order.

The REA has 15 partly completed projects in farm areas which are immediately affected.

Projects of private utility firms already were virtually at a standstill because of earlier restrictions on the use of critical or strategic materials in the construction of plants and power lines.

However, construction may go ahead on new projects if they are specifically authorized by WPB as being essential to the war program or civilian requirements. None of the REA projects was included in this group.

Action of the board came in the form of an amendment to a previous curtailment order. In March the board granted permission to REA to complete any projects 40 per cent finished Dec. 5, 1941. Twenty such projects have been completed, leaving 15 to stop now.

The order's effect on the REA personnel was not immediately learned. The Senate committee on reorganizing government establishments for war, headed by Senator Millard Tydings (D-Maryland), named REA as one of the agencies from which employees could be transferred to other offices concerned with the war effort. The committee said REA was "utilizing sorely needed engineers to develop electrical appliances that cannot and will not be manufactured for the duration of the war."

It was said that REA Administrator Harry Slattery anticipated this action and issued instructions July 20 to REA borrowers to halt construction on uncompleted projects.

The Army was reported to have wanted to take over 400 tons of copper held by REA but agency officials said it would be sold to the Army, Navy or other high priority holder to be designated by WPB.

RFC, A. A. R. Back Bill to Help Roads Avoid Bankruptcy

WASHINGTON (AP) — Spokesmen for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Association of American Railroads have advocated legislation permitting railroads to reorganize without going through customary bankruptcy proceedings.

The purpose of the bill is to enable solvent railroads to reshape their financial structures outside the proceedings contemplated by the bankruptcy law.

Saying that the measure protected all creditors, R. V. Fletcher, vice-president of the A. A. R. suggested to a Senate interstate subcommittee that experience indicated that occasions arose making refunding desirable, even in the public interest, when no question of solvency was involved.

Russell Snodgrass, assistant general counsel of the RFC, said the bill had the approval of Chairman Jesse Jones. Mr. Snodgrass noted that any reorganization plan would require the sanction of the Interstate Commerce Commission as well as the federal courts.

Plant Manager

W. N. Wood

Appointed plant manager of the American Propeller Corp., Toledo, Ohio, succeeding Wayne Eddy, who has resigned. Formerly Mr. Wood was factory manager of the Propeller Division of the Curtiss-Wright Corp.

Change in Steel Priorities Setup Soon Is Predicted

NEW YORK (AP)—The Iron Age predicted more changes would be made in the steel priorities setup and said the metals industries generally were struggling with "mounting confusion."

The trade journal said in its review of the week:

"Too many of the new AA super ratings were being loaded into the steel industry's hopper, indicating that their importance would decline in the same manner as preceding ratings which appeared high when issued. "In one recent action alone, thousands of tons of steel for warehouses were advanced to AA-3, putting the jobbers in a preferred position temporarily at least."

Iron Age said an experiment was planned in control of production and materials so raw material would be compared against contract requirements rather than having a manufacturer "making application for materials which no one knows whether he needs or not."

The magazine said shipments of steel to date this year showed curtailed sheet output with a sharp gain in plate production and a big increase in alloy steel.

"A year from now the steel industry is expected to have monthly finished steel capacity of 5,730,000 net tons, provided about 800,000 tons of steel can be found to complete the expansion program," Iron Age said. "Probably 300,000 tons of structural steel have been saved by the dropping of part of the enlargement plan."

It figured electric furnaces with annual capacity of more than 700,000 tons of alloy steel would come into production in the balance of 1942, that new blast furnaces would add 2,500,000 tons of pig iron capacity and that around 1,500,000 tons would be added to the nation's open hearth capacity.

The scrap supply situation, however, Iron Age commented, is really the key to whether steel output holds up.

Prof. Fisher Urges Tax On Spending

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University urged the Senate Finance Committee today to tax spendings and exempt savings.

"In war time we are shooting away our savings and cannot afford to tax them away besides," the well known economist declared.

"Put a special tax on that part of personal incomes which is spent," he recommended, "and reduce (or still better) abolish all taxes on that part of incomes (whether personal or corporate) which is saved."

Under Professor Fisher's proposal, special graduated taxes would be levied on personal spendings above a specified minimum exemption, say $500 for single individuals and $1,000 for married couples.

Tax On Spending

The white-goateed professor suggested a 5 per cent tax on the spendings of an individual up to $5,000 ($10,000 for a married couple), 10 per cent on the next $5,000 increment for individuals (the next $10,000 for married couples), and so on in 5 per cent jumps until a maximum rate of 50 per cent would be reached on spendings of $45,000 or over for single persons or $90,000 or more for married couples.

To compute the spendings, Prof. Fisher said gross receipts from all sources should be totalled and certain specific deductions subtracted. The most essential of those deductions, he declared, would be business expenses and reinvestments, taxes and reasonable deductions for dependents.

Killing the Goose

Taxing savings and undivided profits, Prof. Fisher said, means killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

"We may thereby get a little more tax revenue this year but we are killing revenues in future years, revenues which will be even more needed then than now," he said.

Declaring that "taxation is being overdone," Prof. Fisher predicted that his plan would offer incentives to buy Government bonds, "which in fact could be made compulsory more easily than at present."

Senator Alben Barkley (Ky) declared today he would make every effort in the Senate to bring about a substantial increase in the yield of the House-approved revenue bill so as to preclude any need of writing another new tax measure this year.

The administration chieftain said he hoped the Senate Finance Committee, of which he is a member, would find new revenue sources which would provide the full $8,700,000,000 in additional taxes requested by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau.

Need More Revenue

As passed by the House, the pending bill would boost federal income by $6,271,000,000 in a year's operations, but Senator Barkley said he thought it was important from a psychological as well as from a revenue standpoint to obtain the full amount asked by the Treasury in its over-all financing program.

"We are going to have to find some new source of revenue to do it," Senator Barkley told reporters, "but I am in favor of doing it now. I don't want Congress to have to start writing a new tax bill immediately after this one is finished.

"This tax bill has been before Congress since February," he continued, "and there has been a lot of uncertainty about what might be done. I think business and individuals ought to know as quickly as possible what their taxes are going to be so that they can make arrangements accordingly."

Senator Barkley's desire for the passage of a measure which would stand without revision for at least several months was known to be shared by other committee members.

Chairman Walter George (D-Ga.) has advocated the establishment of a tax structure which would be adequate for the war period with only minor changes and Senator Harry Byrd (D-Virginia) has proposed passage of a measure which would give taxpayers a "breathing spell" from further major alterations

Urges Sales Tax

Senator Byrd advocates a retail sales tax to obtain the $2,500,000,000 additional money Secretary Morgenthau said ought to be raised over and above the amounts in the House bill, but Senator Barkley expressed doubt that Congress would approve such a levy at this time. Both the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers have called for a sales tax at recent meetings.

Senator Barkley said that a direct withholding tax on wages, interest and dividends, similar to an income tax collection levy placed in the House bill, presented "many difficulties" of administration but did not indicate he had foreclosed his mind against such a proposal.

Pan American Clipper Activity Soars in July

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Clippers in the fleet of Pan American Airways' eastern division flew 718,000 miles during July, an increase of 62 per cent over the same period of a year ago.

PAA reported passenger traffic through the international airports at Miami increased 39 per cent in the month to 8,792 persons.

Prospects Held Increasing For Revision of Patent Law

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Prospect of some kind of revision of the patent law seems to come steadily closer. The subject is coming into wider and wider discussion. It is being dramatized by the Bone Patent Committee hearings, receiving more news column attention than all preceding hearings on patent bills for 25 years. The current issue of Fortune magazine carries a discussion of the subject which is not only fair and unbiassed but unusually accurate for that publication. Harpers' is just publishing a book, "Patents and Industrial Progress," by George E. Folk, patent consultant for the National Association of Manufacturers and formerly head of American Telephone's patent division.

Major Supreme Court decisions on patent matters have been front-page news several times in the last 12 months. Commerce Clearing House recently published a book, "Patents and Anti-Trust Law," by Laurence I. Wood. The Atlantic Monthly in July carried an article on the patent system by Thurman Arnold and a reply by Lawrence Langner, international patent lawyer. A lead article by this correspondent on the Bone Committee hearings in the June Nation's Business, written from an extremely conservative viewpoint, has already gone into well over 5,000 reprints. The number of patent reform bills annually submitted to Congress is multiplying. The patent system seems to be in about the same spot as the investment banking system in 1932 on the eve of the Pecora hearings on the truth-in-securities bill, or utility holding companies on the eve of the Utility Act of 1935.

Unfortunate Situations

An unfortunate aspect of the situation is that those best equipped to revise the patent law seem least interested, and vice versa. While the Bone Committee hearings sensationally confuse the issue, the patent bar itself maintains the ostrich-like assumption that because it has killed all patent law revision bills in the last generation it can stall things off in the same way this time.

The Boston Patent Law Association in a recent brochure "Patents, Congress, and the Nation," wound up a re-hash of the good points of patent system with the remark "This is not the time to tamper with the patent system," which from a political viewpoint belongs to the pigeon-hole marked "famous last words."

The National Association of Manufacturers has just issued a brochure "Patents and Invention" which, after a capable presentation of the arguments for the system as-is, says that the NAM believes that "during the hysteria of war permanent changes should not be made (in the patent system) without judicial study such as that for which the President's Patent Planning Commission was wisely appointed." And George Folk's book, the best thing to come out on the patent system in recent years, nevertheless does not contain one inkling that anything is wrong with the 106-year-old patent system. It merely exposes the nonsense aired before and by the TNEC in such things as Walton Hamilton's TNEC Monograph No. 31 on the subject of patents.

Meantime the courts are changing the patent law by the back door method of judicial re-interpretation. The expansion of the patent privilege into the realm of interstate commerce which began with the Button Fastener case of 1896 and reached its climax with the Standard Sanitary or bathtub-trust case of 1912 has now been almost entirely whittled away, beginning with the Motion Picture case of 1917 and ending this year with the Morton Salt case in January and the Masonite and Univis cases in May; and it looks as though if Army or Navy doesn't clamp down (as one or other probably will) on Anti-Trust's desire to drag GE and WX's top staff into court in the pending bulb case, that the Supreme Court will substantially further narrow the limits of patent owners' rights just as in the Gebhart and other cases it has narrowed the scope of reciprocal tax immunity.

Nor is this all. The Supreme Court has also tackled the weather-like ("everybody talks about it, nobody does anything about it") problem of scope of patents, in the "flash of genius" decision last November in the matter of Cuno Engineering vs. Automatic Devices Corporation, which tackled the problem of differentiating between basic patents ("flash of genius" patents) and minor ones (the "improvement patents," good in the Patent Office, fragile in the courts, by which criticizable patent pools are often kept alive).

Members Are Busy

It would be good if the December-appointed National Patents Planning Commission would get going, and the patent bar is now pinning its hopes on it, but action still seems far in the future. The Commission (Kettering, Owen Young, Chester Davis, Edward F. McGrady and Francis P. Gaines) has not been asleep. It has met, talked, and appointed an executive secretary, Dean Potter, of Purdue, past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, etc. But Kettering is extremely busy with war activities and so are most of the other members.

Meantime current discussion of the patent system has failed to bring out adequately one of its most interesting angles—the extraordinary paradox that the patent problem reverses the traditional big-wicked-business story. Most of the "reforms" so far urged by the dramatists, like compulsory licensing, would hurt the little fellow worse than the big.

The patent system is primarily a "little-business" problem. The big fellows who have, for public consumption, been most criticized in connection with it, could get along without it entirely. This means companies like Standard Oil of New Jersey, American Telephone and Telegraph, Ford Motor Company, General Electric Company, and so on. They say so themselves. Some said so explicitly to the TNEC and others are ready to say so publicly any time they are asked. Anybody who either (1) has a stable of research and laboratory men running into three figures, like Telephone, Jersey, or GL, or (2) relies on mass-production methods, like Ford and GM, does not depend on patents. They take them out only in self-protection. It is the little fellow who needs them as a glass wall to protect him in his investment until he can get his money back.

One of the crying needs this year is for some kind of protection and fostering of the little or independent inventor of war devices. As the law now stands, the inventor of military improvements can hope to out of them nothing more than a lawsuit against the government settleable in favor of his heirs in 1960; said Simon Lake, the submarine inventor, recently, out of a full heart, and quoting Thomas Edison, "God help any American inventor who tries to do something for his Government."

And the Government has been in no position to take advantage, even in this "smart man's war," as Donald Nelson has called it, of American inventive genuis. The Inventors' Council is just a post-office box; it has no money to test anything.

Try New Ideas

Now comes WPB's $100,000,000 "Office of Technical Development" to try out new ideas. It seems unfortunate that the patent bar, which must have been more aware than anybody else of this unfortunate inventor-government relation, didn't do anything about it and lost the chance to gain itself a little kudos by promoting the idea, at a time when it needs all the favorable publicity it can get.

Meantime, while Thurman Arnold windmills about patent obstructions, American industry is actually tossing patents, processes, and know-how into the common kitty as though there was never going to be a postwar period at all, much less a competitive one. Alcoa helped out Defense Plants Corporation to equip Reynolds, Permanente, and others to build aluminum plants. Boeing, Vega, and Douglas combined in the famous B-V-D or B-17 Flying Fortress producers pool. The aircraft manufacturers have a model patent pool anyway.

The motor people co-operate in the Automotive Council for War Production. Chevrolet and United Aircraft recently advertised mutual thank-you letters for production of Pratt & Whitney radial engines. The head of a nationally-known electrical equipment company recently told this correspondent, "We are giving (their nearest and biggest competitor) everything they want on our dearest patents and processes." And the chief engineer of an internationally known oil company recently told this correspondent, "A man from (one of its severest competitors) was in that chair where you are sitting, yesterday. He wanted some information on one of our processes. Of course I gave it to him. A year ago I wouldn't even have received him, and he wouldn't have asked to be received. We don't know what is coming after the war, but we know that first we have to win it."

(Concluded)

Paramount Earnings Increase Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Paramount Pictures, Inc., estimated its consolidated earnings for the quarter ended July 4 were $2,908,000, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 94 cents a common share, compared with $1,904,000 or 66 cents a common share in the quarter ended July 5, 1941.

For the six month sended July 4 earnings were stimated at $5,823,000, equal after preferred requirements to $1.88 a common share, against $4,379,000 or $1.56 a share in the comparable 1941 period.

The company's estimate included its interest in undistributed earnings of partially owned nonconsolidated subsidiaries.

In 1942 calculations, Paramount added, operations of foreign subsidiaries were included only to the extent received or determined to be receivable in dollars.

U. S. Buys Wisconsin Cheese for Lend-Lease

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—More than 5,000,000 pounds of grade one American cheese were purchased in Wisconsin by the Federal Government during the first two weeks of July for lease-lend and domestic distribution, John C. Taggett, State Supervisor of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, reported. The price was 20¼ cents a pound.

During this period the Government also purchased 5,900,650 pounds of dry skim milk, 50,000 pounds of dried whole milk, 328,000 cases of evaporated milk, 49,000 cases of sweetened condensed milk, 680,000 pounds of dried eggs, 2,500,000 pounds of pork meat products, and 848,000 pounds of lard.

Assoc. Gas Ordered To Drop 116 Units

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14 (AP)—The mammoth Associated Gas and Electric Corp. must drop 116 subsidiary companies from its network, under a Securities and Exchange Commission ruling.

The break-up order is the first of its kind against the utilities empire built by Howard C. Hopson.

Mr. Hopson is now serving a five-year term in federal prison for mail fraud in connection with corporate stock deals.

The Associated system collapsed four years ago and is undergoing reorganization in federal courts under the Bankruptcy Act.

Outside New Systems

The subsidiaries named in yesterday's divestment order are scattered over 24 states and the Philippine Islands. All of them lie outside four separate new systems which have been proposed by trustees in Associated's bankruptcy proceedings.

However, the SEC emphasized that its order was not to be interpreted as indicating approval of the four suggested systems, known as the New York-Northern Pennsylvania, Eastern Pennsylvania-New Jersey, Western Pennsylvania and Florida-Georgia groups.

The SEC saved for later consideration, it said, a question as to whether trustees want the Rochester (N. Y.) Gas and Electric Corp., to be included within the proposed New York-Northern Pennsylvania group or to be held under common control in an additional system.

The SEC reserved jurisdiction to itself on certain companies now undergoing change. These include the Dover Casualty Insurance Company, Atlantic Utility Service Corp., Employees' Welfare Association, Inc. (Delaware), Employees' Welfare Association (New Jersey), Utilities Employees' Securities Company and Associated General Utilities Co.

Requests Overruled

The commission's order overruled requests by Stanley Clarke, trustee for the Associated Gas and Electric Co., a sub-holding company, and a security holders' committee that the commission postpone divestiture orders until pending tax legislation has been enacted.

Among the 116 companies from which Associated Gas and Electric Corp. trustees must divorce themselves are the following holding companies:

York Railways Co. (Pa.); Eastern Shore Public Service Co. (Del.); Western Reserve Power and Light Co. (Ohio); Gas and Electric Associates (Mass.); Richmond Railways, Inc. (N. Y.); Utilities Investing Trust, and New England Gas and Electric Association and its subsidiaries.

Properties in the Philippine Islands affected by the divestment order are Escudero Electric Service Co. and Manila Electric Co.

Sale of 'Tap' Bonds To End August 15

WASHINGTON (AP)—The current Treasury sale of "Tap" bonds will close August 15.

The Treasury has been filling subscriptions for these bonds which are 2½ per cent 20 to 25 year security, since the morning of August 3, when it was announced that the sale would continue for an indefinite period.

Sales have exceeded $1,000,000,000.

Unlike other securities which are sold only in specific amounts, the "Tap" bonds are sold in whatever amount requested by eligible purchasers prior to the closing date.

New I.T.&T. Officials

© Underwood

(Above) Oswald C. Buchanan and (below) Charles D. Hilles, Jr., elected Treasurer and Secretary, respectively, of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. Mr. Buchanan has been with the company since 1926. Mr. Hilles joined the company in September, 1941, as assistant general attorney and assistant secretary.

Fourteen Grocery Groups Convicted Of Fixing Prices

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Federal Judge Michael J. Roche convicted 14 grocery associations and nine persons on charges they violated anti-trust laws by fixing prices and creating a monopoly.

The trial, heard without a jury, started July 22. Sentences will be imposed Aug. 18.

The chief defendant was the California Retail Grocers' and Merchants' Association. Other defendants were 13 county groups associated with the state-wide organization.

Three chain store groups—Safeway, Hagstrom and Purity—and one association — the Sacramento Valley Retail Grocers — entered pleas of nolo contendere.

The maximum penalty possible would be a $5,000 fine, or one year in jail, or both. The offense is a misdemeanor.

The associations were charged with violation of the Sherman anti-trust laws by fixing prices and engaging in monopolistic practices. There was an accusation that they had used the California unfair practices act as a lever to force grocers into their organizations, and that if any grocer did not charge prices the group established, he would be threatened with prosecution under the State unfair practices code.

"Railroad Standard" Watch Output Restricted to Military, Rail Orders

WASHINGTON (AP)—Manufacture of "railroad standard" watches was limited by the War Production Board to those required to fill military orders or orders placed by certified railroad employees.

Railroad standard watches are large, usually key wound, and are made especially for railroad men.

At the same time, WPB announced that imports of sheep shearlings would be restricted after 12:01 a. m., August 17, and that applications for authority to import must be filed with WPB after that time. Tanners holding unfilled Army Air Force contracts are the only persons eligible to import shearlings.

Additional leather for civilian shoes will be made available under orders permitting tanners to use any goat skins which can not be processed into more than 6¾ square feet of leather. Goat skins are used for upper leather of shoes.

Under previous orders, tanners were required to reserve for military use all goat skins which would produce more than 5¾ square feet of leather.

Moratorium Placed on All U.S.-Held Philippine Debts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has clamped a moratorium on all debts of Philippine companies held in the United States.

Under the order, no Philippine individual or firm can pay any debts owed in this country except after getting special permission from the Treasury.

However, the Treasury made it clear that permission to pay the debts will be granted "only when enough assets are available in the United States to make a fair settlement with all the various creditors."

A Treasury statement explained that many Philippine companies which own valuable properties in the Japanese invaded islands, have only very small amounts of cash and other assets in this country, and it would be impossible to treat all creditors fairly if these small amounts of assets were used.

It was indicated that in some cases the moratorium would be held until after the war. It does not apply, however, to the Philippine Government which succeeded in sending substantial amounts of silver and gold to this country.

Shipments of Canadian Newsprint Off Sharply

MONTREAL (CP) — Canadian newsprint shipments during July totaled 243,620 tons, a drop of 56,616 tons from July last year, the Newsprint Association of Canada reported.

The July tonnage represented a decrease of 18.9 per cent as compared with July, 1941.

Shipments to United States and overseas customers declined 13.5 and 50.6 per cent, respectively, while domestic shipments showed an increase of 3.9 per cent.

Armstrong Cork Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — Armstrong Cork Co. reported for the first six months net income of $1,405,003, equal to 92 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $2,492,942, or $1.69 a share, in the first half of 1941.

Present Sugar Ration Likely For Over Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Consumers may expect at least as much sugar in the first nine month of 1943 as the present basic rations, OPA said today, "provided the shipping outlook does not take a radical turn for the worst."

The basic ration for household consumers is eight ounces a week, and 70 per cent of 1941 use for industrial users.

Ration allowances for the remainder of the year, the Office of Price Administration said, are being gauged to provide a supply of at least 2,300,000 tons of sugar January 1, 1943.

Excess As Bonus

Harold B. Rowe, chief of the OPA food rationing division, under whose direction the report was prepared, said that if the shipping situation "turns out to be better than we now have the right to expect, or if the distribution is less than expected," any excess supply of sugar can be distributed as a bonus, or extra allowance to consumers.

Mr. Rowe estimated that in order to maintain the minimum ration through the first nine months of 1943 the distribution of 4,173,000 tons of sugar would be required, but that an additional 830,000 tons must be kept in the nation's sugar larder to insure an adequate supply in all sections of the country.

It appeared unlikely, Mr. Rowe said, that receipts from Caribbean sources of supply would exceed a rate equal to the quota established by the inter-departmental shipping priorities committee for the period June 1 to Dec. 31 of this year, which totaled 1,742,000 tons from Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other sources.

The rate of import, Mr. Rowe said, would provide 2,240,000 tons during the first nine months of 1943, with these other anticipated supplies: Hawaii, 600,000 tons; United States beet sugar crop in early 1943, 200,000 tons.

Carryover Needed

"These receipts aggregate 3,040,000 tons," Mr. Rowe said, "and since the total need for the nine months' distribution is 5,000,000 tons, we must go into the new year with at least 1,960,000 tons of sugar on hand."

He added, however, that since this rate of receipts was not certain, a further reserve was desirable. He called a year-end stock of 2,300,000 tons "a reasonable compromise" between actual danger of shortage, and an excessive use of warehouse space now badly needed for the war production program.

Expanding Consumer Income Tops Rise In Cost of Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Compared with the rise in the consumers' income, the rise in the cost of living from the beginning of the war to the peak in May of this year was relatively small, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. The consumer, on the average, received $64 in May as compared with $42 in August 1939, an increase of 52.4 per cent.

Since the cost of living during this period showed an increase of only 15.8 per cent, the consumer had a much larger purchasing power in May this year than in the pre-war month of August, 1939.

The figures on the cost of living and the income received by the consumer indicate that the consumer's purchasing power advanced 31.5 per cent from August, 1939 to May, 1942. This entire increase in the consumer's purchasing power was not available to him, however, in raising his standard of living. Part of this increase in purchasing power was absorbed by higher taxation and part by the purchase of war bonds.

In addition, the consumer was not in a position to apply his increased purchasing power to the purchase of goods because of a shortage of supplies. For instance, most consumers have not been able to buy new automobiles or new automobile tires. In the Eastern States, consumers have been forced to curtail their consumption of gasoline.

It is apparent that despite higher taxation and the purchase of war bonds, the consumer has an excess of purchasing power at the present time. This represents a strong force making for a further increase in the cost of living. In view of this fact, it will be difficult to keep the cost of living from rising despite price control measures.

American Zinc Net Doubled

NEW YORK (AP) — American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. reported for the June quarter net profit of $255,461, equal to 25 cents a share on the common stock, against $165,843, or 12 cents, in the June quarter of 1941.

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Uncle Sam Piling Up Wheat; Ready to Feed Peaceful World

CHICAGO (AP)—Uncle Sam's hoard of wheat, piled up for the day when a world clamoring for bread can be satisfied in peace, is swelling by millions of bushels weekly as fast as farmers can find suitable storage space, grain trade statistics show.

Farmers are putting up their grain as collateral for Government loans even though market prices are the highest for August since 1929. Lending operations are running far ahead of last season, when a total of 278,000,000 bushels was stored. Up to Aug. 1, loans had been granted on 31,000,000 bushels, compared with less than 4,000,000 at that date a year ago, and lending was averaging 12,000,000 bushels weekly.

Plenty of Wheat

The Government's lending is not to accumulate more wheat, because Uncle Sam already owns more grain than at any time since the ever-normal granary program came into being several years ago, the total being near 300,000,000 bushels grown in 1939, 1940 and 1941. Rather, loans are offered to prevent farmers from dumping the new crop on the market.

To guarantee producers at least 85 per cent of parity, the Government is lending at the rate of $1.32 a bushel for No. 2 grades in Chicago. The national average loan rate is $1.14, while prices received by farmers for wheat they sell is estimated at only a little above 90 cents. A year ago the average loan rate was 98 cents, in 1940, 64 cents, and in 1939, 63 cents.

Much "Free" Wheat

Market experts predict that if the premium producers can obtain by using grain as collateral is not diminished through price rises to or above loan rates the next few months, possibly more wheat will be stored this season than last. In this event, the total in the ever-normal granary may be near 700,000,000 bushels. However, this would be less than half of the record supply available for the 1942-43 season estimated in excess of 1,500,000,000 bushels.

Thus, there would be left more than 800,000,000 bushels "free," whereas normal annual requirements for domestic use are less than 700,000,000 bushels, excluding exports, which will be small this season unless the war situation changes. More wheat may be fed to livestock than usual.

Rise in Midwestern Coal Orders Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Solid Fuels Co-ordinator Harold Ickes has urged users of midwestern coal to increase shipments immediately wherever possible to protect themselves against growing uncertainties as to the ability of midwestern mines and carriers to meet peak fuel demands this fall and winter.

While shipments of midwestern coal are abnormally heavy due to war conditions, Mr. Ickes said additional coal still is available for immediate delivery in many areas.

A survey revealed, Mr. Ickes said, "a pressing necessity for consumers to act without delay in ordering every ton of coal possible for protective storage."

WPB Probes Use of Iron, Steel in Manufacturing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board said it was investigating operations of manufacturing users of iron and steel to determine the extent of compliance with destrictions on the use of these materials.

A conservation order prohibits the use of iron and steel in the production of more than 300 articles of common civilian use.

The OPA said its investigators would survey several hundred firms to determine their compliance with the order.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	317,140
1942 volume to date	62,792,327
1941 volume to date	87,104,621

Air, Specialty Stocks Lead Market Rally

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—There was a bullish rift in the stock market clouds today as the war news turned a shade better and hopes for more lenient corporate taxes broadened.

Aircrafts led the upswing after a hesitant opening and, with dealings lively for a while, the rising trend spread to other departments. While the pace slowed after midday, and advances were reduced or cancelled in some cases, plus marks of fractions to around 2 points were well distributed in the final hour. New highs for the year or longer were plentiful.

Steels, oils, liquors, air transports, amusements, rails and specialties received support. Transfers for the full proceedings, aided by sizable blocks of low-priced issues, approximated 400,000 shares, largest turnover since July 22.

Optimism over Allied progress in the battle of the Solomons provided the main inspiration for short covering and further investment bidding, brokers said.

Among stocks getting into new peak territory for 1942—some eventually slipped—were U. S. Rubber preferred. Pan American Airways, Ohio Oil, Hiram Walker, Twentieth Century-Fox, Warner Bros., Colgate-Palmolive, United Merchants & Manuafcturers, National Distillers, United Air Lines and American Sumatra Tobacco.

Well in front most of the time were Crucible Steel, General Motors, Union Pacific, American Telephone, American Smelting, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Sperry, Monsanto Chemical, Amerada, Texas Co., Eastern Air Lines, American Airlines, Union Carbide, Westinghouse and J. C. Penney.

Backward were Homestake Mining, Anaconda, Sears Roebuck, General Electric and Yellow Truck.

Edging upward in the curb were Humble Oil, Consolidated Gas of Baltimore, Lackawana of N. J. and United Shoe Mfg. Lagging tendencies were shown by Atlas Plywood, American Cyanamid "B" and Electric Bond & Share.

Rail, Utility Bonds Up

The bond market had the benefit of expanded demand for a substantial number of rails and utilities today.

Going into the final hour the main corporate group was steady with small gains outnumbering losses by a good majority.

Up fractions to around a point were Rock Island general 4s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Altantic Coast Line 4½s, American Telephone 3¼s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Pennsylvania 4½s and Wabash 4¼s.

Moving narrowly either way were Detroit Edison 3s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Gulf States Steel 4½s and Cleveland Union Terminal 5s.

U. S. Governments were virtually ignored as plans went forward to wind up the current offering of the new Treasury 2½ per cent tap bonds at the end of this week.

A few South American loans, including Chile 6s and Peru 6s were higher in the foreign department.

Department Store Sales Drop 5 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Aug. 8 were 5 per cent less than in the same week last year.

In the week ended Aug. 1, sales were 6 per cent under a year ago, and in the four weeks ended Aug. 8 they averaged 1 per cent less than in the same period of 1941.

By federal reserve districts percentage decreases last week compared with a year ago included:

Boston 6, New York 11, Cleveland 14, Atlanta 4, Chicago 2, St. Louis 4, Dallas 5, and San Francisco 1 per cent.

Increases were: Philadelphia 9, Richmond 3, and Kansas City 6 per cent.

Excess Reserves Rise $130,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lendable excess reserves of banks increased, due to government spending, $130,000,000 to a total of $2,380,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 12.

The Federal Reserve Board also announced that the 12 Federal Reserve banks last week increased their investments in Treasury bills by $53,000,000 and in Treasury certificates by $31,000,000.

Retail Hardware Sales In June 4 P. C. Above '41

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of independent retail hardware dealers throughout the United States in June showed an increase of 4 per cent over the same period last year Hardware Age reported in its current market summary. These figures are based on reports from 1,423 stores in all sections of the country. The same stores enjoyed a gain of 20 per cent in the first half of this year comparing that period with the first six months of 1941.

Gains by regions, on the same comparison were as follows: New England, 4 per cent; Middle Atlantic, 14 per cent; East North Central, 4 per cent; West North Central, 1 per cent; West South Central, 4 per cent; Mountain, 3 per cent and Pacific States, 3 per cent. Fourteen East South Central States reported a decline of 2 per cent while an average volume one per cent lower was reported by the South Atlantic States.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 12
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	8	6⅝	6½	6½	
21	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	21	21	21	A'g 11
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾e	8	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	A'g 13
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 4
6	3½	All'gpf$3Oww	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
17	9¾	Alleg pr pf	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	A'g 13
22¾	16	Alleg LS1.20e	5	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅜
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	2	4	4	4	A'g 11
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	4	132	131¼	132	+ ¼
12¼	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅜e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Allied St .45e	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	2	67½	67	67½	+ ½
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½e	7	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	A'g 13
1½	¾	Amal Leather	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 7
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
57	43	Amerada Pet 2	5	56¼	56	56¼	+1
23⅝	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	4	20	19½	20	+1
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	11	38⅝	38	38½	+ ¾
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	2	7	7	7	A'g 13
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½	
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	2	24½	24½	24½	A'g 10
1⅞	1⅛	Am Cable & R	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
70½	56⅝	Am Can 2¾e	2	66½	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	A'g 12
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	9	23⅞	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	2	58⅜	58	58⅜	+ ⅜
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	90	90	90	+2
5½	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 6
22¾	14¼	AmCSug 1⅓e	6	16½	16⅜	16⅜	A'g 10
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distill	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
1	⅝	Am Ecaus Tll	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 5
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	6	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
24½	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	7	25⅜	24½	25	
28⅞	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	23	29⅞	29	29¼	+ ⅜
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	4	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ¼
32	25½	Am-H SS 1⅓e	3	30½	30½	30½	
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Le	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
36	33⅓	Am HL pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 17
49¼	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ½
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 11
31½	25	Am Ice pf	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	A'g 6
4	2⅜	Am Internat'l	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7	5⅛	Am Invest .55e	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 12
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	4	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
89½	65	Am Lopf 3½⅛	1	76¾	76¾	76¾	A'g 13
11½	9½	Am M&F .60e	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
5¼	4	Am M & Met	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 12
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	A'g 13
⅛	½	Am Pow & Lt	1	⅜	½	⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2⅝k	8	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
22	12½	APL$5pf2.19k	4	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	32	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
6¾	4¾	Am Sat R ¼e	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	6¾	Am Seat ⅓e	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
42	35½	Am Smelt (2)	2	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅝
47	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144½	144½	144½	A'g 13
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 12
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1½	12	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	6	10½	10½	10½	A'g 10
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	2	9½	9½	9½	A'g 5
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	3	85⅝	85½	85½	A'g 11
22⅜	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	6	23	22	23	+1
34¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	9	117⅞	117⅜	117½	+ ⅜
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	4	40½	40¼	40⅜	+ ¼
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133½	123½	132½	— ½
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
28½	22	Am Visc 1⅓e	19	27¼	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	A'g 13
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	39	39	39	—3
5⅜	3¾	Am Woolen	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
76¾	52	Am Wool pf 4k	5	56⅞	55¾	56⅞	+1⅛
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	43	43	43	A'g 5
28⅜	22⅜	Anacon (1⅓e)	24	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ½
17	12⅜	Anchor H .30e	2	15	15	15	A'g 13
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ½e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 5
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	3	33	32½	33	+1
111⅜	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	1	108½	108½	108½	
4⅛	2¾	Armour Ill	1	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	3	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
66	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	A'g 1
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	21	27	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅓e	⅛	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅜	Artloom .15e	1	4	4	4	A'g 5
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	8	5⅞	5½	5⅞	— ⅜
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	A'g 11
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	60	60	60	A'g 10
26½	20	Associates 1 2	2	26½	26½	26½	
43½	27½	Atchison 3½e	52	43⅜	42⅝	43	+ ¼
70	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	11	67	66¾	67	+ ½
27¼	19⅜	Atl Cst L 1g	19	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅜
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 5
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	6	40¼	40¼	40½	A'g 12
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	4	16¼	16½	16⅛	— ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	102	102	102	+ ½
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp ½e	2	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ¼
50¼	46⅜	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Jul 22
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	46	46	46	—1
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 13
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	3	2	1⅞	2	A'g 3
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	17	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		B					
14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	3	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	3	3	3	3	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	A'g 10
10¼	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 28
11⅛	8¾	Barnsdall .60	8	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1a	5	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ½
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1⅓e	3	20	20	20	— ¼
25¾	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24½	24½	24½	A'g 7
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	80½	80½	80½	A'g 7
7½	6¾	Beld-Hem .80	5	7½	7½	7½	A'g 1
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	7	12¾	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅞
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	11	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ¼
14	9⅞	Beni I L .77e	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 6
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	21½	21½	21½	A'g 11
66¾	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	16	54¾	53⅜	53⅞	— ⅛
121	10⅞	Beth Stl pf 7	5	105¼	109	109	
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl1½e	2	22	21⅞	22	
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Knox¼e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau½e	2	12¼	11¼	12¼	A'g 5
2 ⅛	13¼	Boeing Air 1e	20	15⅜	14¾	15	+ ⅛
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ¼
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	2	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
20⅝	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	6	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
25½	19¾	Borg-War .80e	18	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ½
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 13
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	1	30	30	30	A'g 13
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 10
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	3	19	19	19	+ ⅛
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	A'g 5
43	30	Bristol-M1⅓e	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 12
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 1
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1	1	1	A'g 12
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	2	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
35	28¾	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Jul 20
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	2	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
8⅞	6¾	Bucyrus-E .30e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
3¾	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅛	6	Budd Wh(⅓e)	7	6	6	6	— ⅛
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	A'g 1
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	Jul 28
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	5	Butler Bros	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 13
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1⅔	1	21	21	21	— ¾
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	11	3	2⅞	3	A'g 10
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	2	7⅜	7	7	— ¼
15½	10	Byron J'k ⅓e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	A'g 13
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
51⅝	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	16	⅝	⅛	⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	3	6¼	⅝	6	— ⅛
15½	11⅞	Camph Wy ⅓e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	11	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 4
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1⅓e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	A'g 5
3	2⅛	Carrier-G .10e	6	2½	2½	2½	
72	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	2	68½	62½	68½	+ ½
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	4	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ½
21¾	15	Celanese 1e	13	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ⅛	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
23⅝	16	Cent Aq 1⅔e	2	16	16	16	A'g 12
2¼	1⅛	Cent Foundry	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 12
3½	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 8
18	11	Cen Violetta 1e	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 12
3¼	2	Century Rib M	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Jul 1
22¼	27	Cerro de P (4)	15	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
21½	13¼	Cert-teed Proo	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	A'g 10
19	16	Chain Belt ⅔e	1	16	16	16	A'g 8
17	14⅜	Champ Pa ½e	2	14¼	14¾	14¾	Jul 25
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 28
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	13	31½	31	31½	+ ½
98	89	Ches & O of 4	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	A'g 6
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	13	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	55	12¼	11⅝	12	+ ½
5⅞	4½	Chi Mail ¼g	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
17½	12	Chi Pn T 1½e	11	13½	12¾	13¼	+1⅛
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	2	35	35	35	A'g 6
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	46	46	46	A'g 12
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 13
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	A'g 13
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	Jul 27
13¾	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	A'g 13
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	28	60¼	59⅞	60¼	+ ¼
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	A'g 8
34½	28	Clark Eq 1⅓e	12	32	31⅝	32	A'g 13
29	22	Cleve G B ⅓e	1	24	24	24	A'g 7
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	2	38	37¾	37¾	— ¼
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 8
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼e	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	A'g 11
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59⅜	59⅜	55½	— ⅛
15	11½	Colgate-P ½	16	15⅛	15	15	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15½	10⅜	Collins & A	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ½
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14½	14½	14½	A'g 12
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .90e	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	A'g 13
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 13
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	11	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
54	32	Col G&E pfA 6	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
8⅜	5½	Columbia Pict	9	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
30	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	30	30	30	A'g 3
74¾	51	Colum Carb 3e	1	75	75	75	+ ⅛
22½	16½	Comi Credit 3	6	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ¼
101	91¼	Comi C pf 4¼	2	98	98	98	A'g 13
27⅝	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	9	26⅞	26½	26½	
105	100¼	Com Tcvpt 4¼	1	103½	103½	103½	A'g 13
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	1	9	9	9	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	9	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¾e	13	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅜
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	5	15¾	15⅜	15¾	A'g 13
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	13	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
11¾	9¾	Cons Cig 1½g	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	4½	Cons Cop .10e	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	12	13	12⅞	12⅞	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	87	87	87	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
9	7	Cons F pf 2½k	3	7½	7½	7½	A'g 12
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 27
6½	4⅝	Consol Oil 3⅛	67	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 13
7⅝	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
34¾	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	89	89	89	— ½
13½	11⅜	Container ¾e	4	12	12	12	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	1	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	9	91	91	+1
28	21½	Cont Can (1e)	18	23⅞	23½	23¾	+ ⅜
8¼	6¼	Cont D F ⅔e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 11
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	7	39¼	38½	38½	
5¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¼e	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	2	23½	23¼	23½	
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ½e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	A'g 13
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Jul 29
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	11	48¾	48¼	48¾	— ⅛
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
⅛	⅛	Coty Internat'l	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 12
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	12	12	11¾	12	
18	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	2	14½	14½	14½	A'g 11
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
19½	14½	Crown C&S1⅓e

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2⅞s 60-55	110.5	110.5	110.5

New York City Bonds

3 3s 80	102½	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	104	104	104
6 Alb&Sus 3½s 46	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
10 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	84¾	84¼	84¾
4 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	45½	45½	45½
71 Am&For P 5s 2030	68¾	67½	68¾
1 Am IGChem 5½s 49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¾	107½	107½
15 Am T&T 3s 56	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
8 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100¾	100¾	100¾
16 Arm Del 4s '57	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Arm Del 4s '55	106	105¾	106
11 AT & SF 4s '95	111⅜	110¾	110¼
1 AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	91½	91½	91½
12 A C Line 1st 4s '52	81⅞	81¼	81⅞
77 A C Line cit 4s '52	70½	70¼	70½
14 A C Line 4½s '64	63	62½	62⅝
25 A C Line 5s '45	102	102	102
4 Atl Refin 3s '53	104¼	104¼	104¼
20 B & O 1st mtg '48 st	58⅛	58	58⅛
50 B & O '95 st A	26⅛	27½	28
21 B & O '45 st C	32½	31½	32½
60 B & O 2000 st D	28	27½	28
38 B & O '96 st F	28	27½	28
131 B & O cv '60 st	24⅛	23½	24
46 B & O 4s '48	57	56½	56½
7 B & O PLE&WV4s'51st	49	49	49
71 B & O SW '50 st	39¼	38¼	39⅛
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51	57	57	57
1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	99½	99½	99½
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	128¾	128¾	128¾
10 Beth Stl 3½s '52	103	103	103
1 Beth Stl 3s '60	99½	99½	99½
1 Blaw Knox 3½s '50	102	102	102
8 Boston & Me 4½s '70	35	34¾	34⅞
5 Boston & Me 4s '60	68	68	68
7 Bost & NY Air L 4s '55	20¾	20½	20½
2 Bkly Un Gas 4s '47	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	103	103	103
10 Buf R&P '57 st	35½	35¼	35½
10 Bur C R&No 5s '34	6½	6¼	6¼
11 Can Sou 5s '62	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Can Nat 5s 69 J	108	108	108
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107½	107½	107½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	109	109	109
2 Can Pac 5s 44	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Can Pac 5s 54	94½	94¼	94¼
6 Can Pac 4½s 60	98	97¾	97¾
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	87⅜	87¼	87⅜
1 Can Pac 4s perp	70¼	70½	70½
10 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	5	5	5
24 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	17⅜	17½	17⅜
3 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	22½	22½	22½
10 Cen Ga 1st 5s'45	58	58	58
13 Cen New Eng 4s 61	65	65	65
17 Cen Pac 5s 60	54¼	54¼	54¼
13 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74¾	74⅜	74¾
5 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	83½	83½	83½
5 Con RR N J 5s 87	117⅜	117½	117½
1 Con RR N J 4s 87	116½	116¼	116½
1 C&O 4½s 92	129	129	129
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	102⅛	102	102⅛
1 C&O ref 3½s 96 E	102⅛	102¼	102¼
59 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20⅜	20¼	20¼
13 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	72⅜	72	72
3 CB&Q 4½s 77	65½	65⅛	65½
2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93½	93¼	93½
26 Chi & E Ill inc 97	27½	27	27¼
12 Ch Gt W inc 4½s 2038	35	35	35
1 Chi Gt West 4s 88	64	64	64
5 Chi I & L 5s 47	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Chi I & L 5s 66	7½	7½	7½
210 CMSP & P 5s 75	14	13¾	14
45 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
70 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	40¼	40⅜	40
6 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	40¼	39⅝	40¼
45 CM&SP gen 4s 89	38⅛	37¾	38
5 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞
19 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40¼	40¼	40¼
11 Chi&NW rfg 4s 2037	21	20⅝	21
22 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	30½	30	30½
123 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1¾	1½	1¾
38 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
21 Chi & NW 4s 87	29¾	29	29¾
10 Chi & NW 4s 87 reg	28	28	28
25 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	29½	29	29½
63 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	15¾	15½	15¾
23 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2¼	2	2¼
83 CRI & P 4s 88	26⅛	25⅜	26⅛
61 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	23¼	23	23¼
2 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	25	25	25
91 CRI & P rfg 4½s 34	14½	14¼	14½
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	59½	59½	59½
10 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	47¼	47¼	47¼
15 Cn Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	107¾	107
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101	101	101
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜
1 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	24	24	24
30 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45¾	45	45¾
2 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	59⅞	59½	59½
1 Col F&I 5s 43	101¼	10	101¼
1 Col F&I 5s 70	80½	80½	80½
6 Col & So 4½s 80	22¼	22¼	22¼
44 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94¼	94	94¼
7 Columbia G 5s 1961	91½	91½	91½
4 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	104¾	104¾
4 Con Edis 3½s 58	106½	106½	106½
4 Con Edis 3½s 56	105¼	105½	105½
1 Con Oil c 3½s 51	103½	103½	103½
5 Con Rys 4s 54	33	33	33
2 Consol'n2Coal 5s 60	89¾	89¾	89¾
13 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Crane 2¼s 50	100½	100½	100½
3 Crucible Stl 3½s 55	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	31½	31½	31½
18 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	29	28¾	28⅝
26 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56¾	56½	56½
41 D & R G 4½s 36	19¼	19	19¼
60 D & R G 4s 36	18½	18¼	18¼
6 D & R G West 5s 55	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
191 D & R G 5s 55 Asd	1¾	1¾	1¾
23 D & R G West 5s 78	15⅞	15¾	15¾
1 Det Ed 4s 65	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Det Ed 3½s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Det Ed 3s 70	104¼	104¾	104¾
20 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	24¾	24¾	24¾
5 El Paso & SW 5s 65	67	67	67
11 Erie 4½s 57	105	105	105
22 Erie 4½s 2015	50	49⅞	50
20 Erie 4s 95	90½	90½	90½
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98	98	98
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	14⅝	14½	14½
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100	100	100
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
23 Gt Nor 4s 48 G	94½	94¼	94¼
5 Gt Nor 4s 48 H	93½	93½	93½
9 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	73¼	72¾	73⅛
1 G Bay & W deb B	9	9	9
5 Gulf M & Ok Inc 2014	51	51	51
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	102	102	102
15 Hudson Coal 6s52A	40½	40½	40½
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43½	43½	43½
12 HudMan inc 5s '57	17¾	17½	17¾
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Ill Cen 4s '53	47½	47½	47½
19 Ill Cen 4s '53	45⅞	45	45⅞
21 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45	44¾	44¾
8 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43¾	43⅜	43¾
8 Ill Cen 5s '55	53¾	53½	53¾
6 IC&CSL3½NO 5s '63	48¼	48	48¼
7 IS&SCL&No 4½s '63	43½	43½	43½
5 Indpls & Lou 4s '56	22¼	22¼	22¼
34 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	19	18½	18¾
35 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	18	17¾	18
10 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	18	18	18
44 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	32¾	31¾	32½
11 Int T & T 4½s '52	57	57	57
6 Int T & T 5s '55	57½	57½	57½
1 James F&Clea 4s '59	46	46	46
10 KCFtS & Mem 4s '46	50¾	50¾	50¾
10 KCFtS & 4s '36 ct	49¼	49¼	49¼
2 K C South 5s '50	68⅝	68⅞	68⅞
1 K C South 3s '50	59	59	59
9 K C Term 4s '60	109½	109½	109½
5 Koppers Co 3½s '61	105½	105½	105½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	84¼	84¼	84¼
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	84½	84½	84½
4 L S & M 3½s '97	78	77⅞	78
5 Lautaro Nit inc '75	45½	45¼	45½
1 Leh C&N 4½s '52 st A	74¼	74¼	74½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	81½	81½	81½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	68	68	68
2 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	44⅜	44¼	44⅜
14 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50	49½	50
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
3 Leh Val 5s 2003 st reg	34	34	34
27 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31½	31	31½
17 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29⅞	29¼	29⅞
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Liggett & M 5s 51	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜
2 Louisn & Ark 5s 69	79	79	79
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	100	100	100
2 Lou & N 4½s 2003	91	91	91
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	81	81	81
47 ManitowGB&N3½s41	39	39	39
5 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	106½	106½	106½
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Mid&Nor cn 4½s 39	29¾	29⅝	29¾
40 Milwaukee&NW 4s 47	28	28	28
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	¾	¾	¾
32 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13¾	13⅜	13¾
2 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	34½	34½	34½
22 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	17¼	17	17¼
18 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40¼	40	40¼
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
23 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	30¾	30¾	30¾
5 Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
44 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	30¾	30¾	30¾
4 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	30¾	30¾	30¾
29 Mo Pac 5s FOR	31	230½	30¾
65 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30¾	30½	30¾
6 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3⅛	3	3⅛
2 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	91	91	91
1 Mohawk &Mal 4s 98	46¾	46¾	46¾
2 MononRy3¼s66	101	101	101
1 Mont Pow 3¼s 66	104½	104½	104½
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
2 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	34¼	34¼	34¼
14 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	35⅝	33¼	35⅜
4 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	100	100	100
2 N Eng RR 5s 45	65	65	65
10 N Eng RR 4s 45	62	62	62
2 New Eng T&T 5s 52	118½	118½	118½
2 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	124⅝	124⅝	124⅜
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	109	109	109
8 NO Pub Sv 5s 55B	107½	107½	107½
14 N Or l Term 4s 53	77	76½	77
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	49⅞	49½	49⅞
12 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	48	47¾	48
1 NY&Putnam 4s 93	41½	41½	41½
40 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50¾	50½	50¾
56 NYC 4½s 2013A	45½	45½	45⅝
67 NYC cn 4s 98	48	47⅞	48
40 NYC 3¾s 48	96	96	96
83 NYC cv 3¼s 52	58¼	57⅞	58¼
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	72¼	72¼	72¼
7 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	77¾	77¾	77¾
17 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63½	63⅜	63½
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	62¾	62¾	62¾
30 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54	54	54
11 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	55	55	55
11 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40	40	40
3 NYNH&H 4s 47	33¾	33¾	33¾

Foreign Bonds

11 Australia 5s 55	67¾	67¼	67¼
5 Australia 5s 57	66½	66½	65½
16 Australia 4½s 56	62¼	62	62
9 Belgium 7s 55	97½	97½	97½
3 Belgium 6½s 49	98	97¼	98
1 Belgium 6s 55	98	98	98
10 Brazil 8s 41	32½	32½	32½
2 Brazil 6½s 26-57	31	31	31
2 Brazil 6½s 27-57	31¼	31¼	31¼
10 Rue n A 4½s '77	62	62	62
12 Canada 5s '52	101½	101¼	101¼
2 Canada 4s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Canada 3¼s '61	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
12 Canada 3s '68	97¼	97¼	97¼
10 Canada 2½s '45	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Ch Mt Bk 6½s '57asd	15	15	15
1 Chile Mt Bk 6s '61 asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Chile 7s '42 asd	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	17½	17½	17½
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2 Chile 6s '63 asd	16	16	16
2 Denmark 4½s '62	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Norway 6s '44	85½	85½	85½
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Poland 4½s '63 asd	8	8	8
16 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	13¾	13½	13½
20 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s '64	69½	69½	69½
1 Sao Paulo 8s 52	28½	28½	28½
15 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
5 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 Urug 4½s 4½s 78	57½	57½	57½

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 6,887,000, previous day 5,434,000, week ago 4,434,000, year ago 5,856,700, two years ago 2,726,300. Jan. 1 to date 1,287,323,700, year ago 1,360,853,025, two years ago 986,531,375.

Dividend Declarations

Initial

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Airway El Ap (new)	10c	.. Sep.	9	Aug. 20

Interim

Conti Can Co	25c	.. Sep.	15	Aug. 25

Stock

Aeronautical Pr Inc	5%	.. Aug.	31	Aug. 15
N Am Co	*	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 5

Irregular

Holophane Co	60c	.. Aug.	26	Aug. 17
Pocohontas Fuel Co	$2	.. Aug.	10	Jul. 28

Extra

Storkline Furn.	12½c	.. Aug.	31	Aug. 20

Accumulated

Poor & Co $1.50 Cl A pf	37½c	.. Sep	1	Aug. 15

Reduced

Eastman Kodak	$1.25	Q Oct	1	Sep. 5

Regular

Am Gas & El	40c	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 18
do pf	$1.18¾	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 4
Bangor Hydro-El 7 1st pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 10
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Congoleum-Nairn Inc.	25c	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Distillers Crp-Seagrams, Ltd 5 pf	$1.25	Q Nov.	2	Oct. 15
Dome Mines Ltd	40c	.. Oct.	20	Sep. 30
Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc	50c	.. Sep.	11	Aug. 25
Do 6 pf	37½c	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 25
Eastern Steel Prod. Ltd	25c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Eastman Kodak Co of N J. 6 pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	10	Sep. 25
Ford Motor of Can A	25c	Q Sep.	19	Aug. 29
Do B	25c	Q Sep.	19	Aug. 29
Great North Paper	50c	.. Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Group No 1 Oil Corp	$50	.. Sep.	29	Sep. 9
Huston (Tom) Peanut	25c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Do $3 cv pf	75c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Jewel Tea Co	40c	.. Sep.	21	Sep. 7
Katz Dr $4.50 pf	$1.12½	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Mich Pub Serv	25c	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Do 6 pf 194	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Do $6 jr pf	$1.50	Q Oct	1	Sep. 15
Mobile Gas Serv Corp 6 cum pf	$1.50	Q Sep	1	Aug. 21
North Amer Co 6 pf	75c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Do 5¾ pf	71¾c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 10
North Penn RR Co	$1	Q Aug.	25	Aug. 17
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	58 1-3c	M Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Do 6 pf	50c	M Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Do 5 pf	41⅔c	M Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Procter & Gam 5 pf	$1.25	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 25
Public Fin Serv pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	1	Aug. 31
Pyrene Mfg	20c	.. Sep.	15	Aug. 31
**Serrick Corp A	23c	Q Sep.	15	Aug. 25
**do pf B	25c	.. Sep.	15	Aug. 25
Storkline Furn.	12½c	Q Aug.	31	Aug. 20
Texon Oil & Land	10c	.. Sep.	29	Sep. 9
Toledo Edis 7 pf	58⅓	M Sep.	1	Aug. 20
do 6 pf	50c	M Sep.	1	Aug. 20
do 5 pf	41⅔c	M Sep.	1	Aug. 20
U S Gypsum	50c	Q Sep.	1	Sep. 15
do pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Vir Ry pf	37½c	Q Nov.	2	Oct. 17
do pf	37½c	Q Feb.	2	Jan. 16
do pf	37½c	Q May	1	Apr. 17
do pf	37½c	Q Aug.	2	July 17
Wamsutta Mills	50c	.. Sep.	15	Aug. 11
W & B Candie	10c	.. Aug.	15	Aug. 12
Willson Prod Inc	20c	Q Sep.	10	Aug. 31

*One share Det. Edison Co. on each fifty shares No. Am. Co. Fractions of shares will be paid in cash.

**Reprinted to show correct stock of record date.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7⅛	8½
American Bsrge Line Co	7¾	9½
American Hardware Co	21¾	23¾
American Manufacturing	22	25
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3⅝	4⅜
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	64¾	..
Appleton Company	27½	30¼
Appleton Company 7 pf	108	..
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3⅝
Arlington Mills	39	42
Arnold Print Works	4⅞	6
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	23½	26
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	11⅞	13½
Buasch & Lomb Optical Co	20½	23
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8¼	9⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin 5½ pf	56¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98½	..
Boston Wharf Company	17½	19
Boston Woven Hose&Rub	27½	30
Brown Co	1.00	1.50
Brown Co pf	17½	20¼
Campbell AS Co Inc	4¼	5½
Central Railway Signal A	28	30¾
Chapman Valve Manufac	12¾	14¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13¾	15½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	20½	22⅜
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	23¾	26¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	59½	63½
Draper Corporation	13¼	15⅛
Dwight Manufacturing Co	25¼	27¼
Eastern Corporation	3¾	4¾
Eastern Corporation pf	15⅜	17½
Exolon Co	8¾	10¼
Family Loan Society Inc	11¾	13½
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	41¾	45
Fruit of the Loom	8¾	10¼
General Fire Extinguisher	11⅞	13
General Machinery	23¾	26¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10¼	12¼
Goodall Worsted Company	15⅞	17½
Graton & Knight Co	13¾	14½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	63¾	68
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	29½
Great Northern Paper Co	27¾	30¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	48¾	..
Greenfield Tp & D $1.50 cv pf	12	15
Hamilton & Richardson	2¾	3½
Haskelite Mfg Co	7⅛	8¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6¾	8¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10	11⅞
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14¼	16
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	7¼	7¾
International Machine Tool	7⅜	8½
Kennedy's Inc pf	13⅜	15¾
Kendall Company	6⅞	8⅜
Keith George B Co	51	52
Landers Frary & Clark	50	51¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	52¼	53¾
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	..	92½
Marathon Paper Mills	32½	35¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	44¼	47½
Merck & Co	26¼	29
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109	114
Merrimack Manufacturing	163¾	169¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	713¾	76¾
†Stal & Thermit Corp	17	20
Millers Falls Company	8	9⅞
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3¾	4¾
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17¾
Nashua Gummer & C Paper	43¼	51
Nashua Manufacturing Co	15¾	17¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	49¾	51½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15¾	17¾
National Chemical & Mfg	5¾	6¾
Nationall Shirt Shops	6¼	7½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	42¾	46½
Newmarket Manufac Co	36¼	39½
Nicholson File Company	29¼	32
Nonquitt Mills	20¾	24
Ohio Finance	11⅜	13
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	29¼	32¼
Parker Appliance	20¾	21.87
Plymouth Cordage Company	15.25	16.00
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	12.87	13.84
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	14.00	15.34
Quisset Mill	24.03	25.84
Remington Arms Co Inc	3.70	3.99
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	12.67	13.62
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	.67	.74
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	.099	1.09
Sanford Mills	227¾	253½
Submarine Signal Co	241¾	271¼
Sylvania Elec Prod Ine	40¾	43¼
Tampax Inc	29¾	31¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	27¾	30⅜
United Elastic Corp	85¾	97⅜
U S Envelope Company	45¾	49½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	99½	104½
Valve Mould & Iron Corp	31¼	34½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	19	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	82½	..
*Wamsutta Mills Inc	177¾	201
Warner & Swasey Co	133¾	..
West Point Manufacturing	33¼	36¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅞	14

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	102½	104½
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	109½	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105¼	107¼
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	101¼	103¼
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	96	98
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	106	..
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104½	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109	111
North Boston Lig	3½	1947	101½	103½
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	106½	..
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	110¼	..
Springfield G&El	5	1957	106½	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	102	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	4¼	1971	107	..

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alaabkma Power $7 pf	97½	102½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	76½	81
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	87	92
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	81¼	86¼
Cent P & L 7 pf	99½	104½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	71

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE extra money! Show exclusive Christmas Cards with sender's name inscribed. 50 for $1. up. Large selection. 21-card "Janes Art Box," $1; other big-profit assortments. Samples on approval. JANES ART STUDIOS, 1223 Clifford, Dept. 458, Rochester, New York

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment, $1. Up to 100% profit. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Bugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. cc, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER
Thoroughly trained in all departments. Unencumbered; excellent references. Box S-42, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

FIX UP with WALLHIDE
The Nation's Most Popular Paint FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS
R. W. Shattuck & Co., Inc.
444-448 MASS. AVE. ARL. 0114

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

BRAINTREE

H. Waldecker's Greenhouses
Potted Plants and Freshly Cut Flowers for All Occasions
37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Bra 0063

Your Local Fuel Dealer
Telephone Bra. 0075-1449
WOODSUM for COAL and OIL
38 Crescent Avenue, So. Braintree

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co. — Ready-to-Wear Apparel of Distinction
ANNUAL AUGUST SALE of FURS
A Superb Collection of the Finest to be Had
128 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON, MASS.

The Swedish Coffee Cup
RESTAURANT
Breakfast - Luncheon - Dinner
Sandwiches and Homemade Pastry
STANLEY CARLSON, Prop.
Open at 6 in the Morning till 7 at Night
30 West Elm Street. Phone 9667

SILVER JEWELRY
Gifts of All Kinds
Expert Watch Repairing
GURNEY BROS. CO.
122 Main St. Est. 1841 Brockton

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLOWERS *for Every Occasion* — *Flowers Telegraphed*
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST.
TEL. ASP. 5604

BANCROFT
CLEANERS · TAILORS · FURRIERS
WHITE GARMENTS
beautifully cleansed in our modern plant
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston St. ASP. 6060

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Trowbridge 5226, 9-11 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2508
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

Connections to All Boats and Trains
ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 8188
HARVARD SQUARE

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

FOR YOUR VACATION
a "permanent" you'll really like
The Wave Beauty Shoppe
7 Hudson St. Call Tro. 1603

RUSSELL R. CAMERON
Picnic supplies, charcoal grills, steak broilers, charcoal briquets and
GOOD LUCK
Jar Rubbers
26 BRATTLE ST. TRO. 6760

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel 800

Annual August Sale
Living Room Sets, Assorted Living Room Chairs, and Other Articles.
CARTER FURNITURE CO.
342 Main St., West Concord

DEDHAM

Marshall's
Now Owned and Operated by
C. B. GOODWIN
Offer Home Cooked Foods at Their Best
559 High St. Dedham 0121

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Milk Deliveries Every Other Day. Cream, Eggs

It is time to be planning for a fresh permanent.
We give a Harper Special as well as other kinds.
Harper Method Shop
520 Main Street
Room 17 Tel. 3430

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
602-700 MAIN STREET

helen's
New Fall Gloves
Leather—$1.95 up
Fabrics—$1.00
381 MAIN STREET

"KEEPSAKE" DIAMOND RINGS
the most famous name in Diamonds!
Solitaires $37.50 up (tax included)
RICE & CO.
Watches F. W. RICE *Silver*
350 MAIN STREET

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

Sporting Goods
Picnic Supplies
•
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
289 Main Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Markdown on
WHITE SHOES
Stock up now
FURBER'S SHOE STORE
63 Merrimack Street

Crossword Quiz Answers

.08.

Massachusetts

HAVERHILL (Continued)

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Watch your battery in this weather. Let us check it for you often.
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310

HOLYOKE

STEIGER'S
August Fur Sale
Is Now in Progress
Shop during this great event and share in the Extra Savings. Every coat fashioned with utmost detail.
STEIGER'S
Holyoke, Mass.

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

Pick Your Favorite Styles Here!
Smart, New Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

HYANNIS

Noël Pages Hairdresser
Telephone Hyannis 922
Centerville Road, Hyannis, Mass.

LAWRENCE

Buy Your Fur Coat in Our AUGUST FUR SALE
Furs of long-enduring beauty at tremendous savings
Cherry & Webb's

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

VICTORY BIRD HOUSES
Made of two-toned pottery, bottom may be removed for cleaning. $1 Set of Three
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

FAIR OAKS DAIRY, Inc.
R. E. DALRYMPLE, Pres. and Treas.
"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 2053

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now—
ROBERTSON'S
August
Furniture Sale
20% Discounts
Prescott Street Lowell, Mass.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
August
Fur Sale
LOWELL, MASS.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Lyle
181 CENTRAL STREET
If my work pleases you, tell others; if not, tell me.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

LOWELL (Continued)

For
Quality Jewelry
★
Trade at
WOOD-ABBOTT CO.
135 Central St. Lowell, Mass.

LYNN

Chatham Duraloom Extra Large Blankets
Full weight, 4 pounds. Wide ribbon binding. Colors: Dusty rose, blue, cedar, and dubonnet.
Rec. $4.98 **$3.98 Each**
A REAL VALUE!
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

Fashions look ahead to FALL . . .
T. W. ROGERS CO.
UNION STREET

SUMMER STYLES in Men's Furnishings
Arrow, Manhattan and Whitney Shirts
Also
Pajamas, Hosiery, Neckwear and Slack Suits
Lonvals
328 UNION STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOSLIN'S
August Sale of Fine Furs
An economy investment in Fashion, Comfort, Wardrobe versatility. Buy Now . . Many Values Cannot Be Duplicated.

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

MEDFORD

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT and VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
Telephone Mystic 3630
20 Salem St. Terms Cash

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OUR GARDEN SHOP
158 ESSEX STREET
Come in, browse around. There is no parking problem on Essex Street
Fertilizer—Seeds
Garden Tools—Coal—Oil
C. B. & F. H. GOSS, Inc.
Tel. 0794—0795

Bean & Cole
Complete, Dependable Plumbing and Heating Service
29 Essex Street Melrose 2566

MELROSE (Continued)

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street
Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

ENJOY THE FOODS AT
Gulf Hill Parlors
LUNCHEONS — DINNERS
AFTERNOON TEA
Delicious Fancy Pastries
596 Pleasant St. (Opp. the Library)
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
SWANSEA STATION—
Route 6, Providence Highway
MATTAPOISETT STATION
Route 6, Cape Highway
Ice Cream, all flavors—Sandwiches
Open April until October

Dairy Lunch Room
Open All Year
GRADE A MILK
BUTTERMILK
HEAVY CREAM
ICE CREAM
GULF RD., SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

FINE FURNITURE
At Prices and Terms That Make It Easy to Own
The **HOUSEHOLD**
690 Purchase At Spring Street

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Geo. S. Noden & Sons
Painting—Decorating—Glazing
Ceilings Kalsomined—Paper Hanging
Floors Refinished
BIG. 2950 Shop:
WAT. 2950-5206 22 Nonantum Pl.

NEWTONVILLE

Furniture insurance protects *all* household contents. Are yours protected against fire? If not, see us *today*.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counselor
46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass.
Bigelow 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NORWOOD

"At Your Service"
Cliff's Band Box
CLEANSERS
EXPERT DYERS
Phone Nor. 1668
168 Walpole St., Norwood

NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
Toys
Cedar Chests
Radios
OCCASIONAL FURNITURE
724 Washington Street Ph. Norwood 1132

Folks read—and heed With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor C2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

Massachusetts

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Esso
Motor Fuels and Lubricants
BATTERIES and ACCESSORIES
R. G. DANIELS
138 SOUTH STREET TEL. 9575

Shop at SEARS and SAVE
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

WHITE ROSE COCKTAIL FRUITS
No. 1 can 19c
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

WHITE ROSE
Quality Foods
from Garden, Orchard and Sea
HARRY BOYD'S
The Home of Good Things to Eat
"A Butler Store"
Dial 6353 128 South Street

ARTHUR ROHMAN
Upholstering
Draperies, Slip Covers and Cabinet Work on Modern and Antique Furniture
900 South Street Dial 5289

AUGUST COAT SALE
Take advantage of the savings. After August prices advanced to regular.
ENGLAND BROS.
You'll still find them at Holden's
FALL COATS
in stunning Harris Tweeds
Reasonably priced as always.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT
5000
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
100 QUINCY AVENUE 37 TEMPLE STREET
Granite 8100-8101

KARL'S
Auto Body Repair Co., Inc.
Specializing in Bodies and Fenders
Straightening Frames
Complete "Bear" Equipment. Upholstery
Complete Refinishing Department
KARL A. KARJALAINEN
23 GREENWOOD AV., WOLLASTON, MASS.

Dorothy Benham

Millinery
Waltham, 443 Moody St.
Arlington, 863 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

TORRE'S PAVILLION
Buttered Pecan Ice Cream
Reading and Wakefield Line

SHARON

The NEW V-8 FORD PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC.

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 191

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
702 STATE STREET

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers—New Ceilings
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

TAUNTON

FURNISHINGS for MODERN HOMES
Linoleum and Floor Covering Specialists
BOSTOCK FURNITURE COMPANY
10-12 Trescott St. Taunton, Mass.
"Your Store"
TELEPHONES 3421 and 3422

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsley's Try Our LUNCHEON Specials
Ice Cream and Candies
Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPNY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

South Shore Insurance Agency
ESTABLISHED 1870
War Damage Insurance Available Now
Our Advice and Service Are Free
CHARLES H. CHUBBUCK
45 Washington Sq., Weymouth, Mass.
Weymouth 0098

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

ESSEX—Comfortable, quiet home offered lady (Christian Scientist preferred); small house; mod. terms, Egerton, 35, Patching Hall Lane, Chelmsford.

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

POST, VACANT

SALISBURY — Companion-housekeeper (exempt military service), all duties, 1 adult, business; adaptable person will find every consideration; live out. Mrs. Sutherland, 71, New St., Salisbury 3717.

SALISBURY—Fully qualified assistant (exempt military service), court hairdresser, beauty specialist; state qualifications, etc. Sutherland, 71, New St., Salisbury 3717.

SUNNINGDALE, Berks.—Nurse-attendant (exempt military service) for elderly gentleman; willing help little housework. Mappin, Garden Cottage, Priory Rd.

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 2700
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience.
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL 351

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, EASTBOURNE, LEWES, YEOVIL, HAILSHAM, ROSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, WEYMOUTH, BATH, WINCHESTER

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury. 248, High St., Exeter. 38, 42, 44 South St., Worthing.

Tennant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

Speedy Kleen
Original and Best Ultra Rapid Cleaners
FOUR HOUR SERVICE
SPEEDY KLEEN (1935) LTD.
177-179 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 2651-2

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

F. T. EDE
High Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor and Tailor to His Majesty's Forces
88A, Wimborne Road
(Opposite St. Lukes Church)
Tel. Winton 356

Beales Sons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2816

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

BRIGHTON and HOVE

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

Hetherington's
General Drapery & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

BROMLEY

Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 2271-2
W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. & V. E. King)
63 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

SAFE AND EASY
RAV: 2601 REMOVALS
Highly skilled packing ensures safe transit. Estimates free.
Moderate charges.
Furnishers of Quality
PYRKE'S Bromley, Kent

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

BROMLEY (Continued)

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

BEST FAMILY WORK AND DYEING & CLEANING
THE LIMES LAUNDRY
FARNBOROUGH KENT
TELEPHONE FARNBOROUGH 2

CHELTENHAM

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KANGAROOS CAN JUMP A FENCE 11 FEET HIGH!
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EXPERIMENTAL WORK HAS BEEN DONE BY THE ARMY ON TESTING GAS MASKS FOR HORSES
K. PARRIS

Daily Quotation

One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,
One Nation evermore!
—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

In Lighter Vein

What's That?

Mistress: "Oh, Mary, how did you break that vase?"

Maid: "I'm very sorry, mum; I was accidentally dusting."—Answers.

Confidence

I like the story of the German officer who asked a Greek: "Who do you think will win the war? Don't be afraid to speak. What you say will go no farther."

"If you really want the truth, I believe the British will win," said the Greek.

"Why?" demanded the German.

"Well," was the reply, "for one thing, all the time the British were here they never asked that question."—Answers.

Handicapped

Extract from advertisement of a business college:

"We could produce a hundred illustrations to prove the advantages of shorthand and the saving of time thereby effected. Only think, gentlemen, it took Goethe 40 years to write his 'Faust.' How many years he might have saved if he had known shorthand!"—Wall Street Journal.

Brevities

Detroit News: The great gas and tire crisis forces the abandonment of many a county fair, though we suppose one could be hastily organized if we really needed the rain.

Portland Oregonian: To circumvent the gas scarcity, an eastern motorist is experimenting with a charcoal burner. A short spin around town, and the steak is grilled.

Daily Anecdote

Whistler, the Showman

One day an old Paris acquaintance came to call upon Whistler in his London studio. The friend was an artist and went about, looking at every canvas.

He stopped before one small picture.

"That's one of your good ones," he declared.

"Oh, don't look at that," said Whistler airily, "It's not finished."

"Not finished?" repeated the visitor. "Why, it's the most carefully finished picture of yours that I have ever seen!"

"You really mustn't look at it," Whistler went on. "You do injustice to yourself—to the picture—to me, most of all!"

The friend stood bewildered.

"Stop!" cried the artist. "I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll finish it now—right before your eyes!"

Whistler picked up a very small camel's hair brush, fixed it on a long and slender handle, mixed a little speck of paint on his palette, and dipped the tip of the brush into it.

Then, standing off from his picture and striking the pose of a fencer, he lunged forward with his brush, touching the canvas in one minute spot.

"There! It's finished at last!" exulted the master. "Now you may look at it."

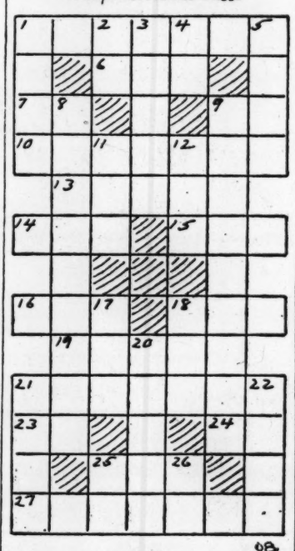
The visitor was speechless from admiration.

The next morning he came back for his forgotten umbrella. Whistler was out, but the servant recognized him and let him into the studio.

The caller could not resist taking one more peek at the finished picture. But he got a surprise. The tiny dab of paint that the artist had applied so dramatically had been wiped off!

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



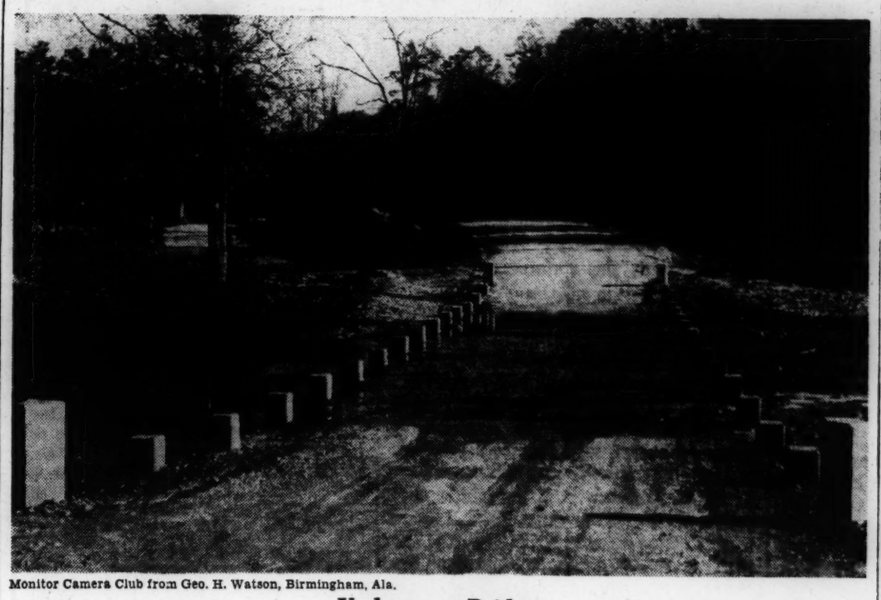
Across

1—What do you call the ridge between shoulder bones of a horse?
6—Who is Daniel Peggotty's nephew in "David Copperfield"?
7—Steamship (abbr.).
9—What is a sloth of South America?
10—Who composed opera "Der Rosenkavalier"?
13—Merits.
14—Dramatic production that conspicuously succeeds is what?
15—What is "yes" in nautical language?
16—What is another name for Turks, Finland?
18—Help.
19—What is a poetical name of Edinburgh?
21—The Althing is the legislative body of what country?
23—Book (abbr.).
24—Thus.
25—To droop.
27—What is a kind of shoe much worn among Orientals (pl.)?

Down

1—Who was author of the Swiss national anthem?
2—What is a symbol for thorium?
3—Who was mother of Ishmael?
4—What is name of 13th letter in English alphabet?
5—What are used in a Telemark turn?
6—Who is author of "The Moon Is Down"?
8—In Byron's poem, who "came down like the wolf on the fold" (pl.)?
11—A lemming resembles what creature?
12—What is first name of Miss Merkel, motion picture comedienne?
17—Poem.
18—Collection of sayings.
20—What is the famous Greek poem on siege of Troy?
21—What bird was sacred to Thoth?
22—Specks.
23—Symbol for tin is what?
26—What was last settled of the 13 original States of American Union (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Monitor Camera Club from Geo. H. Watson, Birmingham, Ala.

Underwater Bridge

This "upside down" bridge was erected by the WPA near Birmingham, Ala. The part of the road under water was concreted and concrete slabs placed on either side to prevent cars from getting off the "bridge." The method was used as a temporary measure since the land is part of a reservoir project for a future city water supply.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Wool Fabrics Shrink More Than Other Fabrics In Washing?

Anyone who has had occasion to wash a wool sweater, baby's wool garments, wool stockings, etc., probably has noted with exasperation the tendency of such fabrics to shrink.

While authorities are not in entire agreement as to the cause of wool shrinkage, the most generally accepted explanation is based on the microscopic structure of wool fibers.

Wool differs from cotton, silk, and linen in that its fibers are covered with and surrounded by scales, projecting somewhat and overlapping much like the shingles on a roof. These scales, of which there may be from 500 to 2,800 to the inch, give wool its quality of felting or matting firmly together—a property which wool possesses to a greater degree than any other fiber.

Highly magnified fibers, showing scales which make wool shrink and mat.

If wool fabric is plunged into hot water for washing, the scales tend to expand and open outward, like the scales of a dry pine cone. The use of a strong soap (one which contains free alkali) also produces a similar result, for the chemical softens the fiber and causes the scales to project more prominently.

Cooling or drying causes the scales to contract and close up like clams. Any kneading or pressure, as in wringing or rubbing on a washboard, causes the close-lying wool fibers to interlock or mat together and the fabric becomes more compact, with a consequent shrinking in size. The alternate expansion and contraction of the scales caused by sudden temperature differences (as in washing with hot water and rinsing in cold) also results in fiber interlocking and shrinkage of the material.

Because of these physical and chemical characteristics of wool, it is well to observe the following points in washing fabrics made of that material—use water of the same temperature (lukewarm) for both wash and rinse: use pure, mild soap: do not use strong soap, washing powder, or chemical bleach: do not rub, boil, or put through a wringer: rinse thoroughly, and do not hang the material to dry in the hot sun or bitter cold, nor over a hot radiator.

—W. P. Keasbey

Promise Fulfilled

(New York Herald Tribune)

Springfield, Ohio

Thirty-six years ago David Stockschlader, his wife and seven children were heading from New York to California in a horse-drawn wagon. Penniless and hungry, they were forced to stop at Springfield. J. A. Becker and his family gave them food and shelter for three months. Then they headed West again.

"Friends are few," Mr. Stockschlader said. "Some day, if the Lord wills, I'll repay you threefold."

Today, Mrs. Bertha Becker Fish, only living daughter of J. A. Becker, said that she and her husband had inherited $175,000 in the will of Mr. Stockschlader.

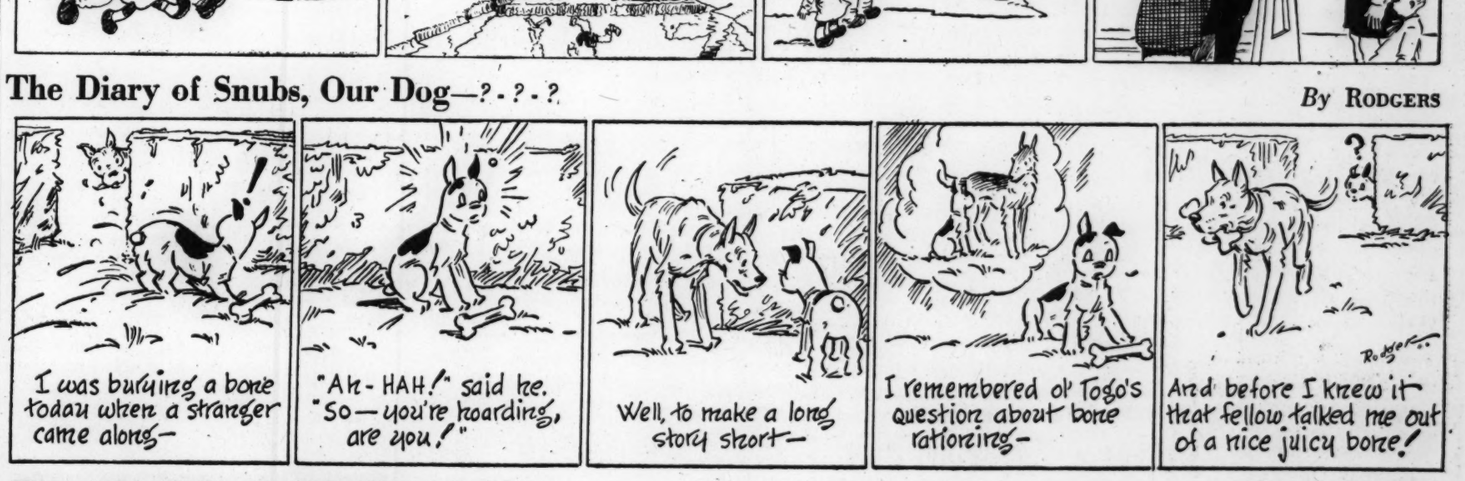
Camouflage Paint

Paints used to camouflage war plants must appear the same shade as the surroundings when photographed with any type of film.

A Verse for Today . . .

Ye shall not respect persons in judgment; but ye shall hear the small as well as the great.—DEUT. 1:17

NEWS ITEM— NAZI SUBMARINE CAPTAIN REMOVES 40,000 LBS. OF ONIONS FROM SMALL U.S. BOAT BEFORE SINKING IT.


WASS IST DER MATTER, HERR CAPTAIN?
MILLIONS OF ONIONS AND NOT A HAMBURGER IN THE PLACE
ONIONS
SUBMERGE
BAT DER HATCH WE'VE SPRUNG A LEAK
WHAT! NO GARLIC?
THE ONLY ITALIAN CREWMAN ON BOARD
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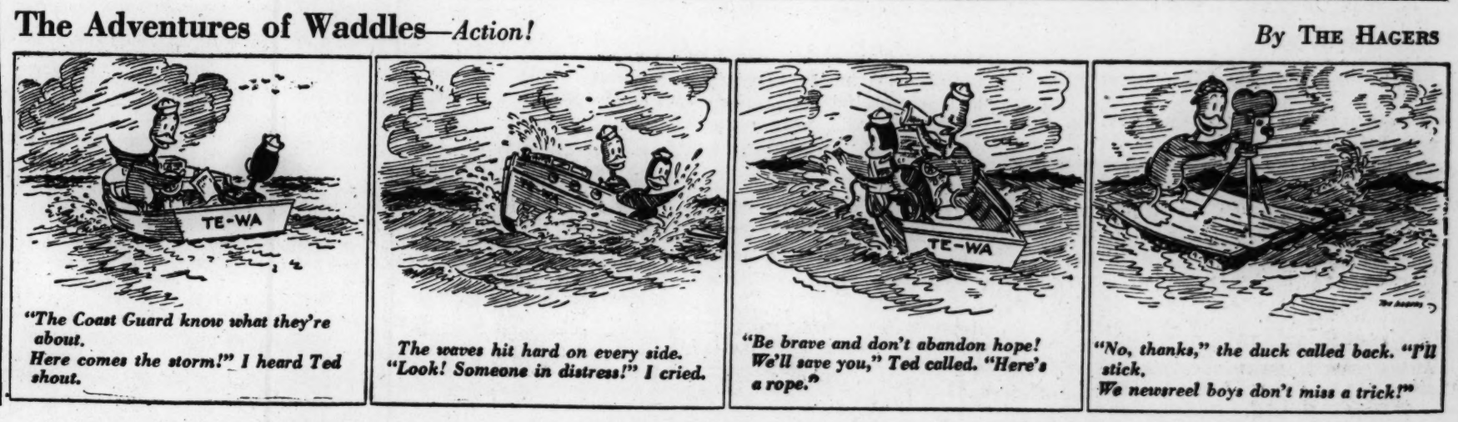
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Quiet Day for the Hermit*

By LE PELLEY


I'D LIKE TO MEET YOUR FRIEND THE HERMIT, TUBBY
WELL, WE'LL SEE IF HE'S HOME — HE MIGHT BE AT A CONCERT OR SOMEWHERE
A HERMIT AT A CONCERT ??
HE GETS AROUND MORE THAN MOST HERMITS — HE MAY BE THE CHAMPION —
Johnnie Doughboy found a rose... in Ire...land
OH... ER... HELLO.... AH... UH... BEING A HERMIT IS A STRICT BUSINESS !! I COULDN'T HAVE ONE OF THESE IF IT WERE TELEVISION !! !!
?
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—?-?-?

By RODGERS

I was burying a bone today when a stranger came along—
"Ah-HAH!" said he. "So—you're hoarding, are you!"
Well, to make a long story short—
I remembered ol' Togo's question about bone rationing—
And before I knew it that fellow talked me out of a nice juicy bone!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Action!*

By THE HAGERS

TE-WA
"The Coast Guard know what they're about.
Here comes the storm!" I heard Ted shout.
The waves hit hard on every side.
"Look! Someone in distress!" I cried.
TE-WA
"Be brave and don't abandon hope! We'll save you," Ted called. "Here's a rope."
"No, thanks," the duck called back. "I'll stick.
We newsreel boys don't miss a trick!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Symbol and a Portent

Ask the average person exactly what is in the Atlantic Charter! But, for that matter, ask the average American exactly what is in the American Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution, or even the Bill of Rights! Ask an Englishman what specifically is included in that great mass of British statutes and court decisions, the documents that compose the famous unwritten constitution of Britain!

It is not the details that freemen know to be enshrined in these great instruments of liberty which keep the peoples' loyalty sharp-edged. It is what these instruments are known to stand for that charges our devotion. Likewise the world-spanning loyalty of free nations to the Atlantic Charter is largely a devotion to the aims and ideals the Charter symbolizes.

In the times that gave it birth—today is its first anniversary—the Atlantic Charter was, if not enough, still more than most of us looked for. It has succeeded in attracting the loyalties of civilized mankind to a broader concept of the human commonwealth than ever before enlisted international support.

This seems not to overstate the case even if the enormous popular support for the League of Nations at the end of World War I be fully recognized. For today there is among all peoples a deeper understanding and a cannier knowledge of the implications and challenges which underlie our search for world order. There is a more liberal spirit back of the United Nations' planning for tomorrow than could possibly characterize the thinking that at last aroused "have" and "have-not" claims during the twenty-years armistice.

In fact, if the Atlantic Charter is more obviously weak in one respect than in others, it is in those passages where its authors have leaned over backwards to satisfy liberal inclinations. As Mallory Browne reports from London on this significant occasion, the section which speaks of "the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live" is felt by many Europeans to ignore all the lessons of the last two decades.

In the United States, as Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington, the Atlantic Charter is recognized as "expectation, not fulfillment, . . . pledge, not performance . . . an earnest, not a guarantee." To be a guarantee it will need to be so adequately detailed as to win world-wide support not merely as a symbol but as a tool. It may have to recognize facts whose recognition, it is feared, would make the war harder to win.

However, the lessons now being learned by the United Nations—*as United Nations*—should make possible a more direct attack on all inadequacies of international thinking which would prevent realization of the goals toward which the Atlantic Charter lights a path.

As a symbol of mankind's interdependence—of men's increasing conviction that evil for any cannot mean good for some—the Atlantic Charter on its first anniversary is taking a place in the peoples' hearts. Someday an outgrowth of this document will stand beside those great national institutions for which peoples have never refused to sacrifice even their human lives. National security then will be guaranteed by international well-being, and the lasting peace which is now a great vision will be a great fact.

Red Cross Call for Nurses

American women have come a long way in rendering service to their country since Clara Barton fought so courageously and uncompromisingly for permission and facilities to give aid and comfort to wounded soldiers during the Civil War. Today they serve in practically all branches of war effort.

One of the most urgent needs is for Army nurses. From a peacetime maximum of between 600 and 700, the Army Nurse Corps has been increased by volunteers to around 10,000, now stationed throughout the world.

But that is only a start. The minimum which the Army must now induct is 2,500 nurses monthly, and the Navy, 500. The American Red Cross has issued a plea for support of its current drive to obtain registered graduate nurses, and of its courses in Home Nursing and Volunteer Nurse's Aides Corps to relieve the drain on civilian forces.

American nurses who were at Bataan and elsewhere on the battle fronts have distinguished themselves by their bravery and humane efforts. They have set a splendid example for others who have adopted the nursing profession as their means of aiding and comforting their fellow man.

A Time to Pay Farm Debts

The announcement by the Department of Agriculture that farm income for 1942 is likely to reach the record figure of more than $13,000,000,000, coupled with the statement of A. G. Black, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, that farm borrowers are making "substantial progress" in reducing their indebtedness, seems to prove this is a good year for farmers.

President Roosevelt recently sent a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard asking that farmers use their increased incomes to pay debts and thus avoid the unnecessary hardships that followed the first world war. A copy of this letter is to be sent to each of the more than 1,000,000 borrowers from the Farm Credit Administration.

There are obvious reasons for the increase of the farm income over last year's $11,500,000,000 figure. Under the Lend-Lease program, hundreds of millions of dollars worth of food products are going to the Allied Nations. The wholesale and retail price ceilings on the major food products—and the lack of ceilings on farm products—have encouraged increased acreage and more livestock.

The President's advice is timely, and farmers will do well to heed it. Farmers who have their business on a firm foundation will be in good position to meet postwar developments.

Fooling Themselves

If the 1,000 striking union workers at the Bayonne, New Jersey, plant of the General Cable Company hoped to gain any advantage by having forced the United States Navy to take over the factory, under Presidential order, they are certain to be disappointed. Under Navy operation there is no recognition of any union, and the strikers' organization may find itself the weaker as the result.

Under the circumstances, no one else can be blamed for any disadvantage which may accrue to the electrical workers' local at Bayonne. The workers deliberately flouted a War Labor Board ruling against an increase in pay, and the WLB's regional labor representative, after vain appeals and warnings of Government commandeering, characterized the defiant strikers as "about the most recalcitrant group I ever saw."

Strike leaders expressed the hope that the Navy would step in. They apparently felt that seizure by the Government would in some way punish their employers. The record proves this to be a false assumption. Federal authorities have taken over the war work plants of four other companies and a railroad, and all have been returned to private ownership except the railroad.

The only provision for such return is that the plant, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, will be operated "in a manner consistent with the needs of national defense." That means without strikes or other labor trouble. It is noteworthy that eight months after the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company's yards at Kearney, New Jersey, were returned to private management last January, after 134 days under Navy operation, the plant was awarded a Navy "E" pennant for production excellence.

The question has been asked: "Why doesn't the Army, or Navy, simply disperse picket lines when strikers defy Government rulings, and invite workers to return?" Obviously the present course, though apparently involved, is in reality the simpler. The Government runs no risk of offending labor and its institutions. The Navy simply steps in and gives the orders; the company machinery continues to function. Strikers in war industries who hope to gain by defying Uncle Sam are simply fooling themselves.

No normal person is happy about hitting a dog with his automobile, and sometimes it is very difficult to avoid some of the little rascals who haven't been taught not to chase cars and to keep out of the street. Can't dog owners think of the feelings of motorists, too?

Sometimes we're a bit confused about initials, not knowing whether they stand for an alphabetical agency at Washington, a radio station or one of the new women's military organizations.

PERSONAL. Duce: Lugger will be in the cove if things get too hot. Even bread and water at Dartmoor preferable to cold chop at Dr. Guillotin's. PIMPERNEL.

Elmer Davis's hardest job, after all, may be as Co-ordinator of Ickes.

The Bookshelf

The Old South and the New

An understanding of the South—the old American Slave States, that is—can be gained neither from seeing "Tobacco Road" on the stage, reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin," nor making pilgrimages to Williamsburg.

William J. Cash did a good job of explaining it in "The Mind of the South," but probably did not have a large enough audience. The late William Alexander Percy gave a delightful—though circumscribed—picture in "Lanterns on the Levee." Jonathan Daniels has sought to interpret the land of his nativity to Northerners, and Dr. Howard Odum of Chapel Hill, who knows the South and its problems better than any other Southerner, is probably too busy working to improve it to waste time talking about it—though he did write an exhaustive documentation of Southern resources which remains accepted authority. Now two other distinguished men have written on the same subject, from different points of view. Their books might well be read together.

* * *

IN BELOW THE POTOMAC (New York: Appleton-Century. $3), which bears the subtitle, "A Book About the New South," the noted liberal editor, Virginius Dabney of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, has brilliantly discussed Southern social and economic problems and makes many matters clear for us. In THE OLD SOUTH (New York: Scribners. $3.50), which rounds out the author's series on "The Founding of American Civilization," Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker, Princeton professor of history, furnishes necessary background for the period discussed by Mr. Dabney. Many of our careless notions about wealthy planters of the coastal region spending their days and nights at cock-fighting, gaming, and guzzling are dispelled. Jefferson, Madison, and Washington were truly representative of their class, we are told. Moreover, the South was not homogeneous, but made up of various racial groups which, however, mingled far more than they did in the North. Professor Wertenbaker's style is always engrossing.

Southern hospitality, Editor Dabney intimates, has never extended to political ideas, and this, he says, is due to the one-party system and in-breeding in the Democratic Party. He recommends Republicans as a remedy. Not that he loves Republicans as such; he wants to see healthy opposition.

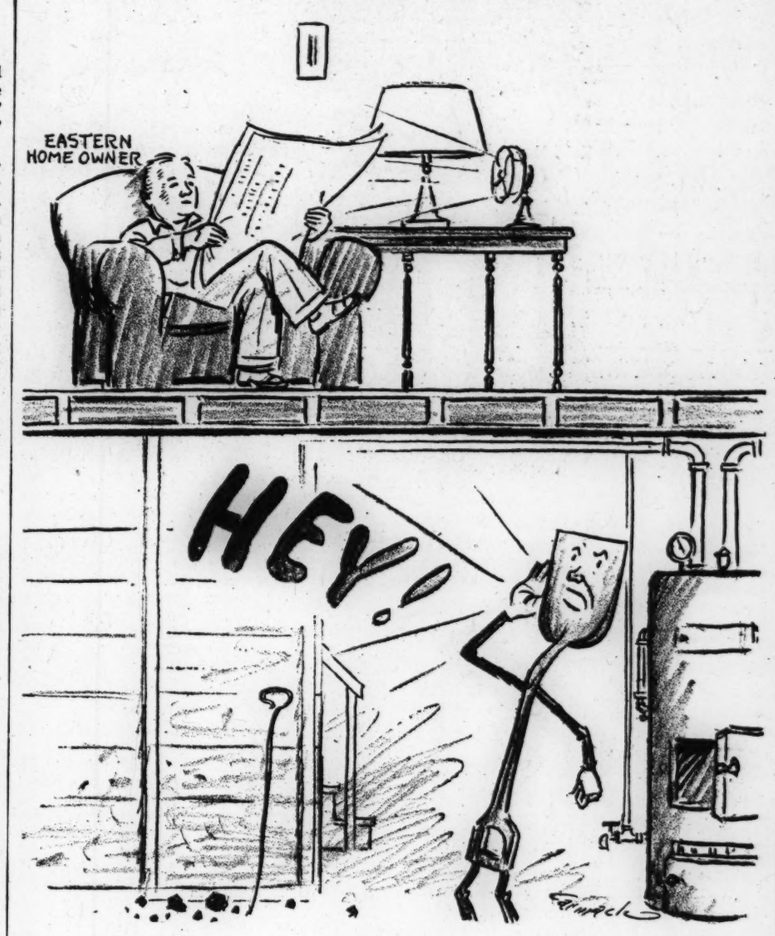
While he opposes the poll tax as a voting qualification, Mr. Dabney does point out that it is not alone responsible for the low percentage of votes cast in the South. Tennessee, with an active Republican Party, has a higher percentage of active voters than other poll-tax States.

* * *

"The Negro question still casts its dark shadow over every phase of Southern civilization," writes Mr. Dabney; but there is less economic discrimination against the black man in the South than in Northern States, he contends. The New Deal fares well, generally speaking, but the author points out that Government restrictions on acreage threw thousands of tenants on relief, while the Federal wage-and-hour law fixed minimum wages and caused thousands of Negroes to be replaced by machinery or white workers. But, he asserts, the colored man in the South is much better off than ever before in many respects.

For the future, says Mr. Dabney, the South "must learn to combine an ante-bellum love of gracious living with a determination to erect a more virile and more humane society upon the wreckage of the old." Given an awakened political conscience, the South can do so, we conclude, but Mr. Dabney says it needs no outside help to stir its indigenous liberalism into action. M. W. B.

It's Later Than He Thinks



Mentors From a Day That Is Past

Sometimes they return to the old tasks, men whom a changing world has deprived of their occupations, as they may have thought, forever; and none so gladly as those picturesque and knowledgeable lovers of horses, the toolers of hackney cabs. They must have suspected that some day there would be need for such vehicles, else why would they have preserved them for all these years in back of the garage that housed the necessary car? Well, now they may exchange the wheel for the subtly guiding reins and take up again the pleasant, leisurely life behind the trotting feet. And "fares" who do not need to get anywhere in a hurry will travel farther than they intended in the company of the man on the box.

For the men who drive horses are different from men who drive cars. They have a unique flavor, a philosophy that belongs to their calling that may be communicated on occasion to their customers. The animals they direct along the avenues and in and out of traffic to the hackney stand and back are familiar friends, whose dispositions and capabilities must be recognized and considered. They must handle their charges wisely and kindly, so that they may get the best possible service. For if horses are driven too fast, too carelessly, if they are abused in any way, they cannot be repaired or tuned up in an hour or two. The man who drives a horse must control himself as well as his beast.

Once the automobile owner had the same half-affection, half-indulgent regard for his machine. In those days it possessed an almost human individuality for him, perhaps because he kept it long enough to become acquainted with its foibles, and only pensioned it off, like Dobbin, when it became too old for active service. When a man had owned one of these vehicles for five or six years, it behooved him to treat it with care and discretion if he had never done so before, and in time he learned the respect that should be the due of every performing mechanism, replaceable or not.

The yearly turn-in changed all that. No manufacturer wanted to make the equivalent of the Wonderful One-Hoss Shay, which would be built to last. The car-owner always had a new machine, or a nearly new one, which was too perfect to cause him any personal concern. Consequently, he soon forgot the skill and caution taught him by his old tin buggy, and, before that, by Dobbin himself.

It may be that scarcity will bring back a renewed respect for things that even the most productive nation on earth cannot afford to waste or abuse forever. In the meantime here are the cabriolet, the democrat, the hansom—visitors only, and pleasant ones at that, but mentors certainly from a day that is past. ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

Down the Middle of the Road

An Orchid From Mr. Czyzewski

By Erwin D. Canham

Now that Army press officers are sending around phony photographs to the newspapers, and the communiqués from the fighting fronts conceal more than they tell, and you can't forecast the weather, and newspaper staffs are enlisting by the carload, and the WPB tells you that you can use only half as much zinc as last year, which on the face of it means half as many pictures and maps in the paper—well, now that getting out a newspaper rapidly gets no simpler, it was comforting to receive a letter from Joseph Czyzewski.

Mr. Czyzewski is secretary of the Schenectady County Consolidated War Council's Morale Committee. His group thinks citizens need guidance in what they read for war information. It thinks people say (we quote): "All you read is propaganda about this war."

And so the Morale Committee has prepared a reading list. It names eight weeklies, ranging from the Nation and New Republic to the United States News and the Christian Century. It proposes nineteen monthlies, of such varied appeal as Soviet Russia Today and Fortune. It mentions five quarterlies, for intensive study. And as for newspapers, after a bow to the two excellent Schenectady papers, it mentions only these four, in the following order: The Christian Science Monitor, New York Herald Tribune, New York Times (especially Sunday), PM.

* * *

Of course, it's very nice to be included in such a list. Mr. Czyzewski and his colleagues are manifestly persons of rare discernment. But this is just the beginning of their wisdom. They say: "Your publication has been put on the list because it has definite place in the war picture. It is doing an important job to aid citizens in becoming better informed. . . . In some of the others (unlisted) the facts are twisted to suit the individual publisher or editor. . . . We feel that it is essential to read publications with which one agrees and disagrees as well. However, we advise readers to be wary of those publications that are not 100 per cent behind the war effort and especially those that still indulge in destructive criticism or play partisan politics in time of an acute national emergency. Unfortunately some of our greatest newspapers and magazines (in terms of circulation) still present personal obstructionism to the war effort."

There is an excellent reader's guide. If the people of Schenectady County follow the lead of their Morale Committee, they will be the best-informed citizens in the Nation. It is up to those newspapers and magazines not to let them down.

And so to what extent will a complete and accurate picture be presented in the several excellent publications named? That raises the question which we are asked more frequently than any other: "How much do you know that you don't print?"

The answer obviously is that all well-informed editors know a great deal these days that they wouldn't think of printing. But this information should not be in contradiction of anything we do print. What we know and don't publish adds up largely to a great body of data which would substantiate the main lines we take in what we do print. The editorial positions we take are often supported by many facts we cannot mention.

* * *

So readers needn't worry a great deal about what doesn't get into the papers. We could build up the supporting data about disorganization and inefficiency and contradiction in the war effort. We could have told a far grimmer story about submarine sinkings. The "inside story" on military events in various parts of the world was far graver and more sensational than published. But in all cases it was supporting evidence, not contradiction.

The quarrel readers should have with the newspapers—we repeat the statement made in earlier articles in this space—is not with what they don't print, but with the unduly optimistic and sensational tone of some of their headlines and leads. Many papers have been gross violators this week during the Solomon Islands operation, when from some headlines you would have thought the United States was rolling the Japanese right back to Tokyo without further delay. The better papers, of course, maintained a reserve which events will probably justify. Readers, of course, generally make allowance for the unrealistically strong meat of some headlines, and simply build up a mistrust for the papers. And the press as a whole suffers.

The apparently gravest press offense is now before a Grand Jury in Chicago. It is very much to be hoped that the institution of the press will not, through some false sense of cricket, permit itself to be identified defensively with journals guilty of the worst professional practices. It will be fine if we are worthy of the confidence placed in us by the Schenectady County Consolidated War Council's Morale Committee.

Mirror of World Opinion

Palmetto Skulduggery

In South Carolina the voters returned a majority of nearly 59,000 against the existing system of legalized sale [of liquor], and legislation restoring Statewide prohibition was introduced in 1941. Confronted by the substantial majority against legal liquor polled by the people the preceding year, the solons demonstrated gratifying ingenuity. They passed a State prohibition law, but stipulated that it should not become effective unless the $3,000,000 realized annually from liquor, beer, and wine was replaced from some other source by July 1, 1942. No effort was made to find the $3,000,000. . . . Thus have the statesmen of South Carolina passed their law and kept their liquor.—From "Below the Potomac," by VIRGINIUS DABNEY. (D. Appleton-Century.)

The Wide Horizon

New Setting for July Fourth

By Guy Natusch

SYDNEY, N. S. W.

On July 4, 1776, fighting American men and women declared their independence of a tyrannous British monarch; but on July 4, 1942, fighting descendants of those men and women were marshalling forces in a newer nation of the Pacific to help it to remain a member of a free British Commonwealth. Acknowledging that help gratefully, Australians stood side by side with their American comrades in arms, celebrating the first Independence Day in which the United States Army has been in military assembly south of the equator.

The Fourth was celebrated throughout Australia. In Canberra, the Federal capital, the foundation stone of the new $80,000 American Legation was laid, with three men—American Minister Nelson T. Johnson, Prime Minister John Curtin, and Minister for the Interior Senator Collings—playing the major parts.

Said Mr. Johnson: "This project is one signifying the faith of the Government of the United States in the power of Australia to endure and prosper as a great nation."

To this Mr. Curtin replied: "We feel that we are not only linked with the United States in a common history and a common way of life, but that we are brethren in the prosecution of a common cause to maintain the freedom of a great civilization."

* * *

On a Saturday morning Australians usually are busy getting through their morning's work in readiness to dash off early to sport, or their homes in the suburbs. But on Saturday, July 4, 1942, they set aside normal interests to join in with the Americans. Fifteen thousand watched an impressive ceremony at the Cenotaph, in Sydney, in which a detachment of United States troops and Army nurses, headed by a color party, took part. At Sydney Cricket Ground 40,000 people stood bareheaded and in silence as the band of the Eastern Command played the American National Anthem.

Later the 40,000 swept to their feet and cheered as a squadron of Allied planes swooped down from 10,000 feet to within 100 feet of the grandstand roofs. Here was a symbol of the aid America has given Australia in a fight in which the stake is their joint freedom.

Wherever possible, American units were freed to take part in public celebrations, but mostly soldiers and airmen remained on the job of countering enemy activity or carrying the war to his bases.

That the interest of Australians in the Americas and their celebrations was appreciated was indicated by Lieut. Mary Saunders, United States Army Nurse, who led the detachment of nurses who took part in the ceremony at the Sydney Cenotaph. "If Australians hadn't been so friendly and kind, I think some of us would have been feeling very homesick today," she said. "It is all so different, for instance, from last year. Last July 4 we went swimming in a river in Maryland—never imagining we would spend this Fourth in Sydney, Australia."

Lack of fireworks seemed to impress many American servicemen, but they readily agreed that the wartime ban imposed in Australia—the youngsters even had to forego their bonfires and fireworks on the night of Empire Day and Guy Fawkes Day—is a neccessary precaution. "I'll sure miss the fireworks, but I'm looking forward to the dance at the Town Hall," was the summing up of Private Leon Eisaanuch as he dressed after taking part in exhibition games of touch football and basketball at Sydney Cricket Ground. "Funny to be here limbering up for a dance when last year I was with a bunch of fellows at a mountain training camp in Colorado, limbering up for the football season."

* * *

On this Independence Day in Australia there were contrasts which went much deeper than those affecting individuals. Here was not only the celebration of an anniversary, but a pledging of brotherhood in a battle that has yet to be won.

The Declaration of Independence 166 years ago brought into being a great and vital nation; the fight today is for the independence of all the peoples of the United Nations. Already in that fight the two great English-speaking nations have been brought closer together than they have been since the taxes of George III tore them apart.

Here in Australia the hope is that out of the war will grow a yet greater understanding and a yet closer attachment, which will carry on down the years of peace after victory has been won.

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